Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

Edward Atkinson told the Massachusetts farmers the other day that there were more abandoned farms in old England than in New England.

Give the growing pigs a little of charcoal or wood ashes every few days during their confinement of winter. It will give strength to their limbs and frame, and tend to keep up a healthy appetite.

Do not overlook the annual gathering of the pomologists at Foxcroft next week. A rich programme has been arranged. Piscataquis county will give you all a warm welcome. It is their way of doing things of the kind.

The Vermont State Grange elected C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, as State Master to succeed Hon. Alpha Messer, now Lecturer of the National Grange. Mr. Bell is now one of the State Senators. Rhode Island also elected a State Master this year, Thomas G. Hazard, Narragansett Pier.

The concensus of opinion in Massachusetts on the killing of cattle under the tuberculin test, among the farmers and veterinarians alike, is that the owners of cattle killed should be paid their full value instead of half, as the law now stands. With this provision it appears as though all opposition to the execution of the law would cease.

The venerable Oaks Howard, West Winthrop, passed his 91st birthday the 20th ult., and still in health and strength remarkable at that age. He was one, and the last remaining, of that noble band of farmers, the pioneers of progressive agriculture in Kennebec county, who were instrumental in starting the *Maine Farmer*. From the first number to the present time he has been a regular subscriber. It was but two years ago that we saw him in the field at work with his scythe. Last autumn he husked sixteen baskets of corn in a single day. The farm on which he still lives, now conducted by his son, George Howard, has all this time been known as one of the best farms in Kennebec county. It is now noted for its fine Roxbury Russet orchard.

TOO MUCH WATER.

There is still another lesson found in the butter score of the Farmington exhibition to which we wish to call attention, and which now relates to the creamery samples and concerns creamery work. "Too much water" is the record written against the exhibits from several of our State factories, in both tub and print samples.

This is a very important point in connection with creamery butter, as made in our State. It is often found in collective exhibits, whether made up at the State shows or county fairs. And it is a serious defect. Dealers scale down the price of such every time. Consumers condemn it and evade it when a better article is within reach. It lacks body, is porous and soft, will not keep, and as consumers express it, "does not spend." Some of the tub samples at Farmington, as judged by the expert, would have analyzed as much as twenty per cent. of water. Twenty pounds of water in a hundred of the finished product is good reason for lack of body, and fully accounts for the fact that it "does not spend" when served on the table, and does not keep when exposed to the air. Maine creameries are by no means the only ones against which this defect is set down. They are found all over New England, though not so generally now as formerly. The condemnation of the market has worked a measure of improvement in this direction. But there is still room for more, and our Maine creameries will do well to take note of the fact.

This excess of water left in the product may be accounted for in two ways. First, the maker or proprietor may be trying to see how much disguised water he can sell at butter prices. In a long run, however, this will prove a short-sighted policy, for the lack of reputation of the make and the scale down of the price is sure to more than discount the money received for the excess water. Better far for any creamery and for all to make the best product possible. The rule holds good that there is the most money in the choice product.

Second, the maker may not be master of his business, and does not know either that his product is thus defective, nor if discovered would he know the process through which to correct it. Doubtless we have some makers who are not yet fully masters of the business they have in charge. The art of the skilful butter maker is not mastered without close study of the work and extended experience. It is not strange that the product turned out from such hands is more or less defective, without a realization of the fact on the part of him who made it.

Good sound butter should not contain over thirteen or fourteen per cent. of water, and it will be still better if the proportion is reduced below this. It is not uncommon among the best private dairy work to find samples whose water content is as low as twelve per cent. Some of the fancy, high priced make runs as low as ten per cent., while in one case we recall at an exhibition a sample of a well known fancy make was analyzed and found to contain but eight per cent. of water. Such samples are as solid and compact as wax, and as a consequence will hold their fine touches of quality for a period much longer than the watery, porous article.

"Too much water," then, is a defect that calls down the score at an exhibition, and scales down the price in the market every time. Where the large dealers in the great markets, acting as judges at exhibitions, condemn such butter, as the record at Farmington shows, and as has before been done on similar occasions, it is best to accept the decision and go to work to improve the work. That some of our factories are striving to do this is amply apparent, as shown by their presence at dairy meetings and by their study of the many complicated problems connected with the work. That others need to give attention in a like direction is as plainly evident. That factory will succeed best that turns out the best product.

APPLE NOTES.

An advance in the price of apples to $1.50 a barrel all through for good lots has made quite a stir in the fruit trade. A large quantity has been sold at this price and are now being delivered for shipment. After quite heavy purchases, however, the demand has dropped off again and sales bid fair to be slower for a time. Later on the trade no doubt will be active again, and possibly at another slight advance in price.

There are still some good lots of Baldwins left in growers' hands though it is probable that a larger part of this kind and of the Greenings, Kings and other of the early winter sorts have been sold. The crop of Ben Davis and Russets are still unsold and will await anticipated higher markets later on. There are also some good lots of Northern Spy in grower's hands.

Fruit that has been packed thus far has generally been found in good order though giving signs that it would not continue in that condition so late in the winter as is sometimes the case.

Varieties.

Just why the State Pomological Society should give prominence to the *American Golden Russet* in their fruit list and premium schedules does not appear. This variety is but very little grown in the State—is not even well known among our fruit growers—has no marked commercial value, nor any marked superiority to commend it over many other varieties grown in the State of which less note is taken. Its chief merit is it delicious flavor when eaten from the hand. Its color is not specially attractive, being a partial russet all over with a blush cheek where exposed to the sun, while its size is only small to medium. Its only place can be in the fruit garden grown for home use, and even for this there are other varieties equally good that are larger and more showy. Flesh is juicy, rich and melting at about this season of the year.

The *Hurlbut* is a variety that is reaching a position of some importance with growers in our State. We found it at many of the fairs last autumn where it made a fruit show rivaling in beauty and perfection the fruit as grown in its native Connecticut land. It is a bountifnl bearer, good size, showy when ripened up and of most excellent quality. In beauty and quality it is a close match for the far famed King of Tompkins, though in size a trifle smaller. Its season is early winter carrying well up into January. It is now in its perfection.

The *Rhode Island Greening*, on the authority of the venerable O. B. Hadwen, Worcester, Mass., originated at Portsmouth, R. I., the tree standing near a tavern, as he states it, known as Green's Inn, where many travelers became acquainted with it and took scions therefrom.

GLUTEN MEAL.

The general name of gluten meal applies to by-products of corn. These by-products are not, however, always alike, hence are known under the names of gluten feed, gluten meal, cream gluten and corn bran, all of which are sold and used for stock fodder. In the manufacture of glucose, corn starch, etc., the corn is soaked in water until soft. It is then run through burr stones and is crushed into a coarse, wet meal. The meal is then run over sieves when the starch with a portion of the flinty part of the corn are washed out. The coarser portion of the meal together with the hull of the kernel remain on the sieve, are dried, and when sold together are called "gluten feed." This is the kind found on the market made up with a mixture of the corn bran or hulls. Sometimes these coarse hulls are screened off, in which form they are sold as "corn bran." The remainder, the finer portions left after the hulls are screened off are sold as "gluten meal." The finer portions of the flinty part of the kernel which pass off with the starch are separated from the starch, dried, and sold as "cream gluten." This is a very concentrated feed, rich in protein nutrients, and more valuable per pound than either of the others named.

Although the above named feeds all come from corn, yet they are radically different in food elements from corn meal, the starch and sugar having been chiefly taken out in the process to which it has been subjected.

SHRINKAGE FROM WINTER STORAGE.

Farmers too often lose sight of the shrinkage of vegetables and fruit while stored in the cellar for winter keeping. Many times this is much more than any increase in value that is realized. We have often noted the shrinkage of apples from long storage. As an instance of what shrinkage in stored vegetables amounts to, Garden and Forest tells of a farmer in Long Island who as an experiment, put in a storage warehouse, last autumn, one hundred bushels of potatoes which weighed sixty pounds to the bushel. In April he weighed the same potatoes before sorting out those which had become unsalable, and found that he had eighty-three bushels. Examination showed that many of the tubers which had been large enough to sell in the autumn were now too small to sell, and besides this, some were rotting, so that when these were taken out he had seventy-eight bushels to sell, instead of one hundred. This was a loss of twenty-two per cent. in quantity, besides the cartage he could have saved if he had sold the potatoes from the field, not to speak of the interest of his money for six months.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

[From Annual Address N. H. State Master, N. H. Batchelder.]

It may seem startling, and to some absurd, to advocate the study of agriculture in our public school system, but this is being done elsewhere and successfully, too. The vast majority of those whose school life ends with the district school are destined to be engaged in some branch of productive industry—occupations in which manual skill is of primary importance. And yet, we frame for these, to the exclusion of more useful studies, such courses, as if their destination were to be the author's sanctum, and such progress of geography as if they were intended to lead exploring expeditions into the center of Africa; and the last instruction it has entered our head to give them is that which they will require in their every day life from the hour they issue from school. We contend that the art of reading can be acquired as easily from a series of lessons on the cultivation of fruit trees as through a series containing the oratory of Burke. And the teaching of practical school gardening would be as valuable as setting the pupils to commit to memory the heights of the principal peaks of the Rocky mountains. In European countries, we find that this has already been done and we refer you to England, France, Germany and Belgium for the success of the scheme. In the latter country, but little larger than New Hampshire, we find four schools for higher agricultural education, 33 secondary schools with 40 short courses in agriculture, and numerous courses in agriculture in normal and primary schools. In France the study of agriculture has been introduced into her general school system with great success. The farms of France are the best cultivated in the world and her production per capita has doubled in half a century.

While other nations are decreasing in their relative agricultural interests, France is working in the other direction. For instruction in purely agricultural institutions, beside the instruction in agriculture given in public schools, the government of France appropriated $850,000 for 1890 and 1891. In Paris is located the renowned Agricultural university; also three national schools of agriculture, one of horticulture, one of dairying, three of veterinary science, two of forestry, and two of shepards' schools. To these must be added a professorship of agriculture in each of the 86 departments or districts into which France is divided, with farm schools, experimental stations, fields and colonies. Besides all this, in 1850 agriculture was made optional in all public schools, and in 1879 a law compelled each normal school to prepare for teaching agriculture and to fit all the teachers of France for instructing in land culture. In England elementary education in agriculture has been introduced into the public schools, and the examination made by school officials includes an investigation of the proficiency attained by the scholars in the agricultural studies. We have the right to expect a similar condition of affairs in this country, and should use our influence in hastening the matter. One year ago we treated the subject of agricultural education at some length, and have since seen no reason to change our position taken at that time. We are of the opinion that the institutions known as agricultural colleges were never intended by the founders and promoters to be compared with classical colleges, and in trying to ape those institutions they are defeating the object of their existence. In accordance with an expression taken by this organization one year ago the State Board of Agriculture forwarded to the committee on curriculum of the New Hampshire Agriculture college, a communication recommending that a two years course be established in agriculture for boys and in domestic science for girls which course should constitute the first two years of the four years course leading to the degree of bachelor of science.

In 1856 Benjamin Thompson said in his will, "The object of this devise being to promote the course of Agriculture by establishing an agricultural school, to be located on my Warner farm, so-called, and situated in said Durham, wherein shall be thoroughly taught, both in the school room and in the field, the theory and practice of that most useful and honorable calling."

After the most liberal appropriations from our State, asked for in the name of agriculture, and lavish appropriations by the national government, we are filled with sorrow to be told 40 years after the wish of this noble benefactor was expressed, and with the history of European institutions before us, that an agricultural college cannot be maintained because the principles of the science have not been established to a sufficient extent to form a course of study, and to hear the expressed wish of this grand old benefactor made a subject of ridicule and contempt. It is with some satisfaction that we refer to the result in Connecticut where the Grange has succeeded in establishing an agricultural college, and enrolled 109 students the first year. The agricultural college in our State has been established chiefly for the benefit of agriculture, and the farmers of the State cannot afford to allow it to take any other course, to be the means of draining an industry it was intended to assist and develop. Make the institution an honor to the State, and the most potent factor in New England in popularizing agriculture by returning to the farms young men so skilled in agriculture, so impressed with its possibilities, and so broadened in intellectual attainments and social culture as to be the means of stimulating to better practice the farmers of the entire section.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

CALVING DOWN COWS.

Feeding to Produce a Large Flow of Milk Between Calvings.

BY VALANCEY E. FULLER.

A dairy cow is retained for the profit of her product, she will produce, between calvings, be it milk, butter or cheese.

There is no dairy cow, worthy of the name of such, that will not give a profit to its owner in the first five to six months after calving, but there are too many cows retained in our dairies, that from want of management, or natural inability to respond to feed, take out of the pockets of their owners in the last half of the year after calving, the profits they have made in the first half. Such a cow is stealing from the other good cows in the herd, and if she is incapable of doing better, should be discarded at once. If, on the other hand, she has a natural aptitude to make a profit in the last period of lactation, and the owner is at fault, then he is robbing himself and his family.

I will assume the owners of herds have cows that are capable of showing a profit, if properly managed. To attain this end, we ought to start at least six weeks previous to calving and dry off our cow for thirty days, thereby, in case of breeding cows, producing a more healthy calf, as a good cow cannot be taxed successfully to produce milk and at the same time properly nourish the calf she is carrying. If you are retaining the cow as a dairy animal pure and simple, by drying her off, you are preparing her to respond to the treatment you ought to give her the first thirty to forty-five days after calving.

Having dried off your cow—and it should be done gradually—feed her from two to three quarts of bran, and one to one-half quarts of linseed oil meal, damped, per day, according to her size, and all the hay she will eat. My experience is, the linseed oil meal will tend to keep the bowels open, and to assist in a ready cleaning of the afterbirth. Under this treatment, you are keeping your cow in a healthy, thrifty condition, and at the same time, are not having her too fat to calve, and are laying the foundation for the feed you will give her after calving.

To keep the cow in a condition to avoid fever in calving, seven days before she calves, give her a drench consisting of one and one-half lbs. of Epson salts, one quart of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger in one quart of water. Should her bowels be constipated as she approaches calving, increase the quantity of linseed oil meal, and just as soon as she has dropped her calf, or shows that she is about to drop it, give another drench as above. When she has calved, give her a warm mash of bran and ground oats. Keep her warm, and draw any milk from her that the calf will not suck. Keep her udder cleaned out, to avoid garget, by milking her at least three times a day. Should the drench fail to act, repeat in twenty-four hours. See that she has dry bedding, and plenty of it to lie on.

Having carried your cow safely through calving, the most important part of your business in making her a profitable cow until next calving has now been reached. I am satisfied that unless the cow be brought to her highest milking point within the first thirty to forty-five days after calving, her production will be materially decreased. If, however, we have obtained the desired result in the time specified, with careful handling and feeding we can retain her, as a rule, upon a good flow for a very considerable length of time, but if she has once in the earlier period of lactation been permitted to shrink, the probabilities are we have lost her best services until next calving. To retain the sought for flow, it is desirable to stimulate the cow to a large flow by such feed as will tend to that end. Do not give her what is commonly called "rich food;" make the feed rather sloppy in the earlier period of lactation, and make every effort to increase her flow.

My practice has been to give a cow of about 800 to 900 lbs., freshly calved, about 2 lbs. of bran, 2 lbs. of ground oats, and ½ lb. of linseed oil meal for the first six or eight days, in three feeds, as a warm mash. Give her all the lukewarm water she will drink, and if she will not drink the plain water, add part of the meal to it. For the first six or eight days remember that she is an invalid, and treat her as such. If at that time she is doing well, increase her bran and ground oats by a half pound per day, until she has about 4½ lbs. of bran, 4½ lbs. of ground oats, and 1½ lbs. of linseed oil meal, which she ought to be able to take care of about the fifteenth day after calving, and continue this feed for about a week or ten days, and then give her plenty of bulky feed, such as cut clover, corn stalks, corn feed or ensilage, according to the season of the year. At the end of the twenty-five days after calving increase the bran and oats, and at about the thirtieth day after calving add a little corn meal. From the thirtieth to the fortieth day after calving, according to the individuality of the cow, add more corn meal, and if you are seeking butter, add cotton seed meal, and gradually increase it until you have brought your cow to her best production. Experience of the individual cow must be your guide as to how fast you increase it. If pasture is attainable, put her on same as soon as it is safe to do so, but supplement it by feeding her bran and ground oats mixed, or such other feed as your experience with the cow teaches you is desirable to give.

I have found it a good practice to wet the feed with hot water every night, and allow it to remain for next morning's feed in a pail. Wet the night's feed in the morning with hot water, and leave it in a covered pail to feed in the evening.

Be careful that you do not overfeed your cow. If you find your cow, under this treatment, at any time decreases her flow rather than increases it, you may be pretty well assured that you are overfeeding her, therefore cut down her feed until she again responds to it.

If a cow at any time refuses her feed, do not leave it in front of her, but take it away immediately and skip that and her next feed.

It may be contended by butter makers that this is not the ration and care that is necessary to be given a cow that is to be kept as a butter maker, but I differ with them. Experience has taught me, and the results of the World's Fair Dairy Tests, where I watched the Jerseys under my charge most carefully, only emphasized the fact, that if a cow has a natural aptitude to convert her feed into a milk rich in butter fat, she will do so when she has reached the full limit of her milking capacity. It follows, that if you get your cow to a good flow you will be able to retain her upon a higher production at the later period from calving than if you got but a limited quantity of milk in the earlier period of lactation, and as a cow begins to shrink in milk her percentage of butter fat will increase proportionately. Now, if you have not produced a good flow of milk, you will find that the last period of lactation is an unprofitable one for the cow. If, however, you produce a good flow of milk in the earlier period, and feed and manage her properly throughout the balance of the year, and it is in the cow to do so, you will find that she is keeping up her end and is doing her part towards enriching you.

Lowell, Mass.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE OUTS OF BEE CULTURE.

BY REV. C. M. HERRING.

The profits of bee keeping are often portrayed in glowing colors. The old beemasters are constantly kindling into a blaze of enthusiasm over their cherished pet, and they become eloquent on the wonders of the hive and the richness of its product. They tell us the little creature is full of philosophy, and its mysteries are sung by Homer and Virgil.

But admitting all the good that can be said in favor of this wonderful progeny and its rich product, still there are *outs* that should be considered before going fully into the business of handling bees. The bee has a *sting*, with a barb at one end and a bag of poison at the other, and every beekeeper is destined to hold in his blood more or less of this acid poison. It is true an alkali applied at once will greatly alleviate the case, and usually secure the patient against all harm. But in many cases this remedy is unknown, or neglected, and harm will sometimes follow.

Inexperienced beekeepers will not escape this evil, and swollen eyes, ears, face, hands, and other parts of the body, will occasionally smart under the infliction of this dreaded weapon, and in some extreme cases death has followed. When enraged it is sometimes found that a whole colony will attack its enemy at once, and fight to the bitter end. In such case the beeman is in considerable danger. There is one case on record in which a whole apiary, of many hives, became mad at once, and laid siege to every living thing that fell in its way. Such a calamity is dreadful beyond description, but it may never again occur. The new beginner, in meeting this pointed weapon of the bee is liable to become disgusted and turn back from his enterprise.

It is said of a man in New Jersey, who was delighted in prospect of handling bees, and made great outlays, when he encountered the sting of his pets he piled all his hives in one huge stack and made a grand bonfire of the whole heap. He had not counted the cost; the *outs* were not heeded, and his folly soon appeared. The beginner should commence in a small way, and gradually these liabilities will disappear. For me, after this long experience, I would not divest the bee of his weapon if I could. I think I have learned how to keep my bees good natured, avoiding nearly all irritation; and this is what every beeman can do in time, if he has any good degree of the bee gumption. Some are fools in this business, and never can succeed, and the bees know very well when they encounter such stupidity. They despise a dodging, brushing coward, and they sting him every time.

In my case the fear of the sting protects my garden and fruit. My neighbors are constantly annoyed by thieves prowling around their orchards, and stealing their garden products, but on my ground it is known that there are *bees* that will defend their rights. Once a thief tried to steal one of my hives, and he carried it less than one rod. The bottom fell off, and the thief made long strides for the gate. The barb of a thousand spears hastened his steps, and the trial never was repeated. It is understood by all the boys in town that on my grounds are intrenched millions of little warriors all ready for a battle, and to intrude would be unsafe, unless treading in the footsteps of the master. To me the stings of bees have no terror, for I have learned to know when there is safety and when there is danger, and I act accordingly. And this state of security is attainable by all successful beemen.

Besides the *sting* there are other *outs* in bee culture, one of which is expense. It costs something to run bees, and often the novice sustains heavy losses. They lay out largely at the start, and the first winter sweeps away their cherished hopes. I knew a young man in this State whose hopes were high, planned for a large bee building, and purchased bees heavily, but the second winter, before his air castle was completed, his bees were all dead, and his empty hives were for sale. As a rule, it is safe only to commence with one or two colonies, and work up the business by degrees. The first hive should be strong and vigorous, worth at least $8. A cheap colony will be only a bill of expense, and cannot be afforded. The great secret of the business is to run only strong colonies.

Mr. V. P. DeCoster of Buckfield has given the readers of the *Maine Farmer*, recently, a very sensible article on the "Profits in Bees," which every beginner in bee keeping would do well to study. His account of one hive tallies almost exactly with one of mine. The parent hive gave me two swarms and 60 lbs. of surplus honey. One of the swarms gave me 25 lbs. The other swarm lost their queen and finally died, leaving me 85 lbs. of nice comb honey. The parent hive is heavy and strong, and the swarm is first class. One pound less than my friend is the only difference. My average yield of honey this year is about 40 lbs. to the colony, and a gain of 50 per cent. in swarms. The old hives and the swarms are strong and heavy. The most of the swarms are doubled.

It is well to compare notes. Who will report anything better? I mean, of course, in raising "honest honey." None of us can compete with Mrs. Cotton, or her disciples, and we will not try.

For the Maine Farmer.

BARN BASEMENTS.

BY D. J. BRIGGS, ORCHARD GROVE FARM, SOUTH TURNER.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your valuable paper some comments on the utility of barn cellars. Location has much to do in buildings. A good location should be selected where proper drainage can be secured. A barn cellar of proper depth, should be as near eight feet as possible. I have had charge of a farm fifty-eight years. The first few years the droppings of the animals were thrown out of windows under the eaves to catch all of the outside elements which was very detrimental to the manure pile. Seeing the poor results therein, we concluded to put a stop to some of the leaks, so we built a shed over the manure pile and put hogs on the manure. We found it to be a great improvement in fertilizing material. This was continued for a number of years, but finally it was decided there was further improvements. So we built a new barn, forty by eight-four feet, with basement under the whole, eight feet in the clear, well drained and ventilated and lighted. We consider it a great improvement over former practice. The objection that occurs occasionally is in poor location or improper construction. We think the barn cellar one of the finest rooms in all of the structure.

If one will keep the barn cellar neat and well ventilated, as well as the stable above, it would be all right. We would not be without a good barn basement after the experience we have had. It serves for a great many purposes that could not be enjoyed with equal expense and convenience. I have visited barn cellars where the location was not the best, it being shallow and poorly ventilated and kept in a slovenly condition. The stench might be unhealthy to either man or beast. Such structures are not desirable. The barn cellar can be made as pleasant a room as any room in the barn. The cellar can be built wholly of granite, causing a large outlay, or be built in part granite and part timber, with less expense; I would prefer the use of wood as far in as it could be consistently. It is not necessary for a large outlay in the construction of a barn cellar, but should be strong and durable. In my travels I have noticed some farmers continue to shovel their manure out of the tie-up into the open air under the droppings of the eaves of the barn to be soaked, and more or less of the fertility lost. Generally such farmers' income comes from some other direction than tilling of the soil.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHAT AN INDUSTRIOUS FARMER MAY DO.

BY AGRICOLA.

We hear much about farmers not enjoying a fair share of the comforts of life. It is true that very many do not have good houses, good furniture and other conveniences. It is also true that a large proportion of the people engaged in other industries do not possess many of these comforts. But the cause of this lack of success is in the men and their surrounding condition more than in the business. In looking over the farm and buildings of John T. Brown of Exeter, I was forcibly reminded what a Maine farm may do in the hands of an intelligent, industrious man aided by an industrious, intelligent wife. This farm has been in the family for three generations and is an object lesson to grumblers. The fields smooth and level, the fences straight and in good repair. No bushes or weeds growing on each side. The buildings consist of a good two storied house and ell, shed to the barn which is 40x80. All the buildings are well planned, no waste space, none filled with trumpery. The mows were built as true as the walls of the barn. The house was well planned, neatly finished and furnished with carpets and furniture. Not a speck of dust anywhere. Everything was shining from the silverware to the panels of the doors. I could see nothing wanting in this farm home except a group of rosy cheek, merry, loving children.

I see a patent cart sword for a dump cart advertised. It is a very handy device for a cart and every farmer should have one, but he need not pay for a patent. It has been used in this vicinity for twenty years. Make your own carts.

For the Maine Farmer.

VALUE OF THE INSTITUTES.

BY EUREKA.

Mr. Editor: The 28th of November I had the pleasure of attending a farmers' institute at West Peru. It was a very disagreeable day to be out, and the ice was running in the river, so I could not cross at the ferry, so I had an extra five miles to travel. But, "He that will not plow by reason of the cold, shall beg in the harvest and have nothing." I have changed it so it reads like this: "The man who will not attend a farmers' institute by reason of the cold shall grope through life and know nothing." On my way being cold I went into a store to warm me, when a man came in and asked another if he was going up to the institute, and he said no, they did not amount to anything to the common farmer, for to follow their advice any one would need a large bank account. I have always made it a practice to attend all institutes near home and always enjoyed them. After listening to the speakers I shall have to disagree with the above gentleman, for the lectures are very plain and any one could understand them.

Mr. Gowell's talk on breeding dairy stock was very interesting and would apply as well to the small farmer with one cow as to the large one with twenty. After a first class dinner furnished by the sisters of West Peru Grange, John Gould of Ohio was introduced by the member of the Board from Oxford county. Mr. Gould is a very earnest speaker and understood the subject he was talking about. His subject was the corn plant, gave a history of the plant, told how to prepare the ground for the crop. He wanted a good sod turned under four or five inches, well cultivated before planting. "Plant in drills," said the man, "planting four kernels of corn in one hill was like the farmer trying to make four calves drink out of one pail." Would cultivate level and not more than an inch deep. Cut when the kernels begin to glaze and put in the silo. Told how to build a silo and how to fill it if he preferred to cut it. Our meeting was cut short by its being the day before Thanksgiving. By taking the early train the speakers could get home to eat Thanksgiving dinner. We excused them with the understanding that they hold another institute here in the near future.

Canton Point.

For the Maine Farmer.

BARN CELLARS.

BY C. H. MOODY.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer: In reply to your circular asking the opinion of farmers in regard to barn basements or cellars I can say that I think very highly of them as affording a large amount of much needed room at small cost. I fully endorse the points of value as set down in your editorial in the *Farmer* of Dec. 6th.

I should as soon think of going back to the old methods of getting my hay without the mowing machine, horse rake, tedder and horse fork as I should of building a good barn without a basement. I think there are no serious objections but what may be overcome with proper ventilation and care.

Turner.

Maine Farmer.

THE KIND OF A COW FOR A DAIRYMAN, AND THE COST OF A POUND OF BUTTER FAT.

The Dairy Division of the Minnesota Experiment Station has been directing its efforts to specialized work in order to demonstrate the actual relation of form to production and decide the vexed question of cost of a pound of butter. The tables, abstract, and cuts herewith presented, and for which we are indebted to the *Northwestern Agriculturist*, give in the clearest possible form the lesson which science and practice have been asserting and proving all these years. It is a lesson the force of which cannot be too highly magnified or too forcibly presented. To a careful study of these tables and of the types of cows presented, we would commend every dairyman in Maine. The subjects discussed in the bulletin, shortly to be issued from this station, are the dairy herd record for 1893, cost of butter production in winter, comparing prairie hay with timothy, rearing dairy calves, coöperative creameries and experiments in sweet curd cheese work.

The record of the dairy herd certainly shows remarkable results. The bulletin gives in detail the different kinds of feed taken by each cow, an analysis of the feed stuffs, the amount consumed by each cow, the monthly yield of milk and butter fat, and many other matters of much interest to farmers, but lack of space prevents their publication in detail. The following table gives a general summary of results:

NAME.	Weight of cow.	Cost of feed.	Lbs. of milk.	Cost of 100 lbs. milk.	Pounds of butter fat.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.	Pounds of butter.	Cost of 1 pound butter.
				Cts.		Cts.		Cts.
Annie	821	$39.10	5013.90	77.9	312.70	12.4	379.03	10.3
Beckley	942	39.24	4949.30	79.3	300.98	13.1	364.82	10.8
Bess	1127	43.52	10087.00	43.1	374.09	11.6	453.40	09.6
Bettie	802	34.04	4957.90	68.7	267.67	12.7	324.40	10.5
Clara	909	34.79	4952.80	70.2	241.92	14.4	293.20	11.8
Dido	1302	32.13	5562.60	57.8	216.43	14.8	262.30	12.2
Dora	877	37.58	6515.90	57.7	353.86	10.6	428.90	08.8
Fancy	1259	37.07	5992.00	61.9	261.71	14.2	317.20	11.7
Gertie	880	34.07	5106.20	66.7	260.28	13.1	315.50	10.8
Houston	931	41.22	6976.10	59.1	366.98	11.2	444.80	09.3
Jennie	1020	39.19	6008.40	65.2	226.99	17.3	275.10	14.2
Nora	832	34.52	4526.00	76.3	225.46	15.3	273.30	12.6
Olive	805	32.89	6093.10	58.6	284.40	12.5	344.70	10.4
Patsy	872	34.44	6284.20	54.8	293.09	11.7	355.10	09.7
Pride	758	38.26	6090.20	62.8	303.05	12.6	367.30	10.4
Reddie	1027	36.27	5183.50	70.0	274.57	13.2	332.80	10.9
Rose	1136	36.73	7337.70	50.1	296.38	12.4	359.20	10.2
Rossie	903	33.72	6784.70	49.7	278.23	12.1	337.20	10.0
Roxy	965	41.01	7546.30	54.3	358.42	11.4	434.40	09.4
Sully	1219	43.98	7600.00	62.2	318.01	13.8	385.50	11.4
Sweet Briar	1000	42.34	7094.30	59.7	357.62	11.8	433.50	09.8
Topsy	1101	42 56	10287.20	41.4	407.92	10.4	494.40	08.6
Tricksey	962	40.71	6964.60	58.5	340.71	11.9	412.98	09.8
Total	22448	872.18	147378.91	1406.6	6921.47	294.7	8362.7	243.3
Average	976	37.82	6407.78	61.1	300.93	12.8	364.6	10.6

After calling attention to the cost of feed for the different cows, the yield of milk and butter fat, and the average amount of butter made from each cow in the herd, the following statement is made:

If all the cows in the herd that are spare and will not lay on flesh under heavy feeding are placed in one group, and those that carry a superfluous amount of flesh in another group, we find the cows that give the largest returns for food consumed in the first lot, and in every instance those that give a smaller return in the other lot. The spare cows average 337.1 lbs. of butter fat at a cost of 11.6 cents per lb., while the cows that are inclined to put on flesh average 267.8 lbs. of fat at a cost of 13.8 cents per lb.

The next subject investigated is the cost of butter production in winter, but the facts which are developed incidentally seem to be of greater importance than those which prompted the trial. Each cow was charged with all the feed consumed and credited with her yield of milk and butter fat. It was found impossible to make the trial the same length for each cow, for the reason that they were not all at the same time in a condition which would make it fair, so each cow was placed on trial at a time when it was thought she would do herself justice.

A careful record was kept of the amount of feed taken by each cow, and a chemical analysis made of all the feed stuffs used. The cost of the feed was calculated upon the same basis as it was in the yearly feed record. Each milking was weighed and tested by the Babcock test, so the results are actual, no estimates being resorted to in any part of the work. The feed during the trial was timothy and prairie hay, six parts bran, three parts ground barley, three parts corn and two parts linseed meal. The following gives a summary of the results obtained:

NAME.	Average weight.	Days on trial.	Dry matter per day.	Dry matter per 1000 lbs. live weight	Total butter fat.	Butter fat per day.	Dry matter for 1 lb. butter fat.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.	Butter fat per day per 1000 lbs. live weight.
	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	
Annie	787	152	20.37	25.80	142.78	.939	21.68	12.8	1.193
Beckley	941	121	23.67	25.15	143.37	.944	25.08	14.3	1.000
Bess	1134	154	24.60	22.04	177.19	1.150	21.29	12.3	1.014
Bettie	787	181	18.36	23.33	136.75	.756	24.30	13.8	.960
Clara	902	181	19.09	21.16	111.26	.614	31.05	17.8	.680
Dido	1277	184	18.76	14.61	106.88	.579	32.36	18.2	.453
Dora	874	142	19.52	22.33	150.26	1.058	18.44	11.1	1.211
Fancy	1232	151	18.97	15.41	88.21	.584	32.47	18.1	.474
Gertie	849	181	19.71	23.20	166.55	.915	21.53	12.3	1.078
Houston	911	151	25.73	28.24	192.69	1.276	20.16	10.8	1.401
Jennie	966	151	21.34	22.09	112.91	.747	28.58	16.6	.773
Nora	815	181	19.00	23.31	112.15	.620	29.77	17.2	.761
Olive	854	181	20.15	23.59	153.55	.848	23.75	13.4	.993
Patsy	849	181	18.85	22.20	153.18	.846	22.27	12.6	.996
Pride	771	151	19.14	24.82	136.47	.904	21.18	12.6	1.172
Reddie	1004	182	21.10	21.02	156.44	.859	24.44	13.3	.857
Rose	1106	112	19.76	17.87	103.56	.924	21.37	12.9	.835
Rossie	1054	181	17.66	16.75	127.23	.703	25.12	14.6	.667
Roxy	950	181	22.34	23.52	184.56	1.197	21.91	12.4	1.260
Sully	1237	181	24.69	19.96	154.45	.853	28.94	16.4	.689
Sweet B	966	181	24.77	25.66	194.45	1.074	23.06	12.8	1.112
Topsy	1108	174	23.17	20.91	199.88	1.148	20.04	12.0	1.036
Tricksey	924	138	24.45	26.46	161.56	1.170	20.88	11.4	1.266

The variation in amount of dry matter consumed per day by different cows is much larger than is generally supposed. In order to make comparison, the feed consumed is figured on a basis of one thousand pounds live weight. Houston consumed an average of 28.24 pounds per day; Dido took only 14.61 pounds per day, Fancy following next with 15.41 pounds. Not only are these two cows light feeders, but it also appears from the foregoing table that they gave a small return for the feed consumed. Fancy gave only one pound of butter fat for every 32.47 pounds of dry matter eaten, Dido required 32.36 pounds for each pound of butter fat, while the smaller cows, Houston and Dora, required only 20.18 and 18.44 pounds respectively, and the large-framed cow, Topsy, required only 20.04 of dry matter for a pound of butter fat. From this, it seems the line cannot be drawn between good and poor cows on their size, neither can it be drawn on breeds; for example, take the two Shorthorns, Dido and Rose, the former requiring 32.36 pounds of dry matter for a pound of butter fat, to 21.37 pounds for Rose. The grade Holstein, Jennie, takes 28.58, while the grade Holstein, Topsy, is charged only 20.04. The Jersey, Beckley, takes 25.08, and the Jersey, Dora, takes only 18.44.

It is evident, then, that some cows produce butter fat much cheaper than others, the variation being so great that under certain conditions one class will produce it at a profit and another at a loss. If the cows are divided into four groups based on conformation, assigning the beefy cows to the first, those with less tendency to plumpness to the second, the spare cows lacking depth to the third, and the spare cows with deep bodies to the fourth, results follow which seem to be of vital importance to every dairyman.

Group 1—Beef Type, Blocky and Plump.

To illustrate the general conformation of the cows in this group a picture of the Shorthorn cow Dido is given. The engraving was made from a photograph taken before the experiment began, and is an excellent likeness of the cow. She is large and blocky in outline, being level from base of horns to setting on of tail, deep well rounded thigh coming well down to hock, brisket low and running well forward, neck short and heavy at the shoulders, broad across the shoulders, full crops, ribs well sprung and body deep in the middle. She is in every way a very fine animal. She ate 18.76 pounds of dry matter per day, required 32.36 pounds of dry matter for each pound of butter fat, making the cost of butter fat 18.2 cents. Fancy is smaller in frame but carries more flesh. She is level on upper and lower lines, making her deeper in the flank and chest than Dido. She is closely ribbed, ribs well sprung, making her level across the back, crops full, very heavy shouldered, broad across the withers and remarkably broad between the elbows indicating enormous lung capacity. She required 32.47 pounds dry matter for a pound of butter fat, making the butter fat cost 18.1 cents per pound. Sully is less inclined to lay on flesh than either of the others. She has less breadth of withers, crops quite low, deep and low in the middle and heavy thigh. She required 28.94 pounds of dry matter for a pound of butter fat, making it cost 16.4 cents per pound.

The cost of butter fat from group I. was 17.5 cents per pound.

Group II.

This group would ordinarily be classed as fair dairy cows, but upon close inspection they show a well defined tendency to growing flesh. Their hips (hooks), chines and withers are not as sharp as is the case with those in the two groups following. Their necks are rather short and a trifle heavy, thighs and crops too full. Rossie, a first-cross Jersey, carries the most flesh. Beckley, a high grade Jersey, follows next; both are more than ordinarily deep in body.

Reddy and Clara are not as deep, and show less tendency to lay on flesh. The cows in Group II. consumed on an average 20.37 pounds dry matter per day, and required 26.42 pounds of dry matter for a pound of butter fat, costing 15.1 cents per pound.

Group III.

The cows in this group are spare and angular, but lack in depth through the flank and middle. This is especially the case with Jennie, that has a restless, roving disposition, always seeming to look for something better, while Olive and Bettie are more contented. Bettie is a fair representative of the cows in Group III.; they are not inferior dairy cows, their record for the year 1893 being 944 pounds of butter. They are the lightest feeders in the herd and require 25.54 pounds dry matter for a pound of fat, the butter fat costing 14.6 cents.

Group IV.

The cows in group IV. embrace all in the herd not in the preceding groups. To give a better idea of the conformation of the cows in these groups than can be done by words alone, the illustrations are given. Houston, a cross-bred Jersey-Guernsey, consumed more feed per day and produced butter fat at less cost than any other cow in this trial. It is therefore proper that she should be selected as one of the representatives of the type of cow that gives best return for food consumed.

The illustration is from a photograph taken after the close of the experiment. She is, and has been, in good health all the time she has been in the herd. Her appetite is clearly shown by the fact that she ate 28.24 pounds of dry matter daily during the test, the standard being 24 pounds. That she made good use of it—possibly the best that could be—is evident from the cost of butter fat, 10.8 cents per pound. Dora follows next in productive capacity, making a pound of butter fat for 11.1 cents, and returning a pound of fat for every 18.44 pounds of dry matter consumed.

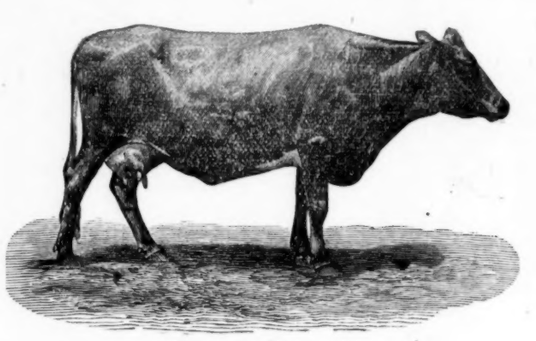
The average number of pounds of dry matter eaten per day by the group is 23.58; average pounds of dry matter for a pound of fat, 21.15; cost of a pound of fat, 21.1 cents. The cows in group IV. deviating the most from the type as represented by Houston and Dora, are Rose, Annie and Sweet Brier, deviation being in the order named. In examining the cost of butter fat in this group, it will be seen that Rose produces it for 12.9 cents, and Annie and Sweet Brier each for 12.8 cents per pound.

The cost of butter fat, as indicated in the last column, seems to depend more upon the type of cow than the breed, there being less variation in cost of production between cows of a certain type than between cows of the same breed. The cost of one hundred pounds of dry matter was 57 cents; estimating the price of a pound of butter fat at 25 cents, the cows in group I. returned a net profit of 23 cents for each hundred pounds of dry matter consumed; group II., 37 cents; group III., 41 cents, and group IV., 61 cents. Group I. consumed on an average 20.81 pounds dry matter per day, returning 4.7 cents profit; the cows in group II. ate 20.37 pounds dry matter, and gave 7.5 cents profit; group III. ate 19.95 pounds each, and returned 8.1 cents, while group IV. ate 21.86 pounds each per day at a profit of 13.3 cents, or nearly three times as great a net profit as the blocky cows in group I.

DIDO. (Group I.)

Group I—Beef Type, Blocky and Plump.

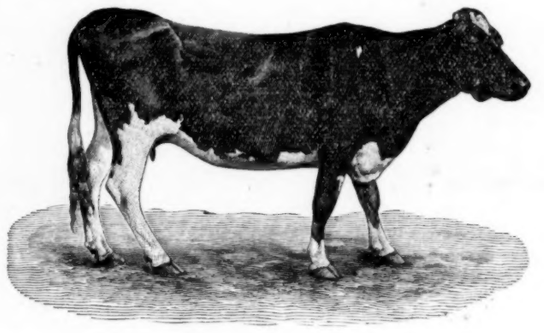
Cow.	Weight.	Breed.	Lbs. dry matter per day per 1000 lbs. live weight.	Lbs. dry matter for 1 lb. of butter fat.	Lbs. butter fat from 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.
						Cts.
Fancy	1256	Polled Angus	15.41	32.47	3.08	18.1
Dido	1245	Shorthorn	14.61	32.36	3.09	18.2
Sully	1219	Shorthorn	19.96	28.94	3.45	16.4
Average	1240		16.66	31.25	3.20	17.5



BECKLEY. (Group II.)

Group II—Cows Having Less Tendency to Lay on Flesh.

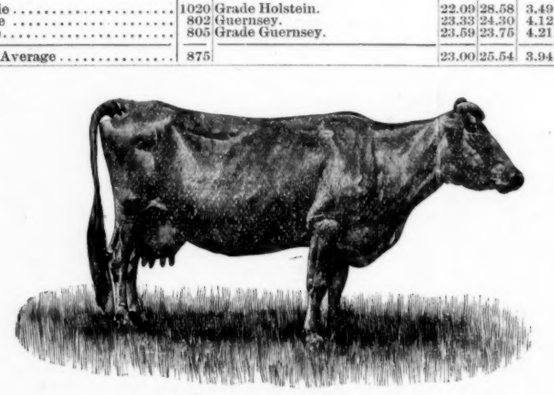
Cow.	Weight.	Breed.	Lbs. dry matter per day per 1000 lbs. live weight.	Lbs. dry matter for 1 lb. of butter fat.	Lbs. butter fat from 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.
						Cts.
Beckley	942	Grade Jersey.	25.15	25.08	3.98	14.3
Clara	909	Grade Jersey.	21.16	31.05	3.22	17.8
Reddie	1027	Grade Guernsey.	21.02	24.44	4.09	13.8
Rossie	903	Grade Jersey.	16.75	25.12	3.98	14.6
Average	945		21.02	26.42	3.82	15.1



BETTIE. (Group III.)

Group III—Cows Spare and Angular in Form, but Lacking Depth.

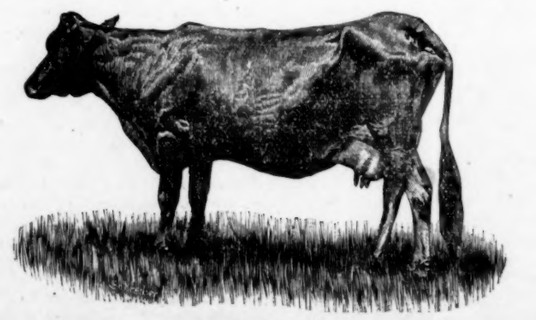
Cow.	Weight.	Breed.	Lbs. dry matter per day per 1000 lbs. live weight.	Lbs. of dry matter for 1 lb. of butter fat.	Lbs. of butter fat from 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.
						Cts.
Jennie	1020	Grade Holstein.	22.09	28.58	3.49	16.6
Bettie	802	Guernsey.	23.33	24.30	4.12	13.8
Olive	805	Grade Guernsey.	23.59	23.75	4.21	13.4
Average	875		23.00	25.54	3.94	14.6



HOUSTON. (Group IV.)

Group IV—Cows Spare and Angular, with Deep Bodies.

Name of Cows.	Breed.	Lbs. dry matter per day per 1000 lbs. live weight.	Lbs. dry matter per 1 lb. butter fat.	Lbs. of butter fat from 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of 1 lb. of butter fat.
					Cts.
Annie	Jersey.	25.80	21.68	4.61	12.8
Bess	Holstein.	22.04	21.29	4.69	12.3
Dora	Jersey.	22.33	18.44	5 42	11.1
Gertie	Grade Jersey.	23.20	21.53	4.64	12.3
Houston	Jersey-Guernsey.	28.24	20.16	4.96	10.8
Patsy	Grade Jersey.	22.20	22.27	4.49	12.6
Pride	Jersey.	24.82	21.18	4.72	12.6
Rose	Shorthorn.	17.87	21.37	4.67	12.9
Roxy	Grade Jersey.	23.52	21.91	4.56	12.4
Sweet Briar	Guernsey.	25.65	23.06	4.33	12.8
Topsy	Holstein.	20.91	20.04	4.99	12.0
Tricksey	Guernsey.	26.46	20.88	4.78	11.4
Average		23.58	21,15	4.73	12.1



DORA. (Group IV.)

Averages of the Four Groups.

Group.	Dry matter eaten per day.	Dry matter per 1000 lbs. of live weight.	Dry matter per lb. of butter fat.	Butter fat for 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of a lb. of butter fat.
					Cts.
I	20.81	16.66	31.25	3.20	17.05
II	20.37	21.02	26.42	3.78	15.01
III	19.95	23.00	25.54	3.91	14.06
IV	21.86	23.58	21.15	4.72	12.01

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE PROHIBITION FARCE IN MAINE.

BY REV. J. M. WYMAN,

Pastor of the Baptist church, Augusta, Me.

This is the subject of a series of articles published by the *Boston Herald*. They are written up by a correspondent whose tastes and sympathies can be easily guessed. He captures his host of readers at the start, and will doubtless carry them with him to the end; for he writes in a racy, careless, spirited fashion, which takes with the crowd. He claims to have spent a month in his investigation, and if his stories are true he is fortunate to get back from our State where rum is said to rule, to his own favored State of *license* without delirium tremens. He has made a tour through the whole State, a delightful vacation trip, by the way, and proposes now to explain exactly how the liquor interests stand in our cities and larger towns.

Two or three facts at this point will heighten our interest in these articles, viz.:

1. The *Herald* has been engaged for some years in fighting against the principle of prohibition, and we admit it has been a trusty champion. It has the advantage of long experience. We remember well the fights of other days.

The *Herald* knows well what advertisements pay, and what kind of matter will bring the coppers.

2. It is significant that these articles should appear just at the opening of our State legislature, when a wealthy representative had published his intention to introduce a resolve, at his earliest opportunity, for the resubmission of the Prohibitory Amendment to the people.

A word to the wise is sufficient. It is well for the friends of our time honored *Maine Law* to be opening their eyes. We may not have said all we ought to our representatives on this subject.

3. A third fact is the unblushing advocacy of high license by the saloon.

The saloon claims that it is profitable to pay $1000 for the privilege of selling liquor. We may be sure it would not favor such a measure unless there *was* profit in it. It is foreign from our purpose to go into an exhaustive argument on this subject, but we may rest assured that there are solid grounds upon which to rest the case. It is also noticable how the liquor fraternity has massed its forces on one State after another when a contest of this kind was promised. They are evidently looking with eager eyes to the Pine Tree State. How gladly they would nail that old, stubborn "*Maine law.*"

I am reminded, however, of an experience told me in childhood. A foolish fellow was informed that a ferocious bull was coming. He forthwith drew his rusty jack-knife, and turning with a swagger, said: "I—I—I shall face him." We, too, may be called foolish, but we shall successfully face the panting hierarchy with horns and cloven feet. The thing we fail to understand is how a Boston paper can come down here and declare that we are selling more liquor without a license than they are with, and then turn its guns on our amendment and urge the adoption of license. Often in our haste we forget to be consistent.

We submit that it will not be inappropriate to consider the above facts in weighing the evidence which our friend *volunteers* (?) to give. But notice the nature of the evidence. At one city he stops as long as a train stops, and then goes back to his editorial sanctum *to give the facts.* At another city, after thorough investigation, he is summoned before the courts to state facts and not one single fact of use as evidence could be stated. Our discoverer was obliged to say that his knowledge was based upon hearsay.

Now any one can guess that a man who has a red face or drives a fast horse drinks. But we submit that imagination or guess work does not form a sufficient basis for the glaring and misleading headlines which appear from day to day in the *Herald* on this subject.

The attempt is made at this opportune moment to disparage the *Prohibitory Law*; to work up sentiment against it, and if possible to overthrow it. Now, the evidence of old, substantial, reliable citizens may be worth as much in the case as the guesses of a prejudiced party, who desires to *make out a case* in his own interests.

We do not mean to deny that liquor is sold defiantly, transported illegally, and smuggled about in a variety of ways. Any sane man admits this. No temperance fanatic, so called, of the most pronounced type, has ever attempted to deny this.

As long as there are men and women of loose morals among us, who have an appetite for strong drink, and there is the possibility all about our borders of securing it, even the most stringent law will be unable to prevent absolutely its use,

No law against theft, or Sabbath-breaking, or manslaughter succeeds, or will ever succeed, in preventing crime. Shall we, therefore, license men to commit theft, or to kill, in order that the State may the more easily protect itself?

It may be that the violations of our law are more numerous than we think. It may be that the *Herald's* guesses are not exaggerated. What then?

Because there are those in our midst who will secure their liquor, shall we pass a law to supply them, and thereby place before our boys a continual temptation? Shall we legalize a business which we know is evil, and only evil, just for the sake of the evil-minded?

The trouble is not with our law, but with its enforcement. Possibly the *Herald* has unwittingly rendered the temperance cause a lasting service. It has convinced many of the need of action. The great trouble in Maine is: The people thought, when they passed the Prohibitory Amendment, that the work was done forever. They somehow thought the law would enforce itself. No law will do this. The more temptations there are to evade the law, or to defy it, the more alert should we be to enforce it.

The *Herald's* exaggerated accounts of non-enforcement are aimed at the overthrow of our law. But if the statements were *true*, we, as a people should stoutly oppose any change from our present system.

The benefits of this law to our State have been simply incalculable. It has brought prosperity and thrift to hundreds of communities, and those localities where its enforcement has been disregarded look like the track of a cyclone. It is not difficult to find where the people are indifferent on this subject. The mean, ill-kept tenements tell the story. Yet these localities are not numerous. Large sections once cursed by rum have been transformed under our law into prosperous towns. Ask such towns if they would like to go back to the old conditions. They would sooner set fire to their own dwellings than to have an appetite for drink cultivated in their children.

The sons and daughters of Maine everywhere speak with pride of the *Maine Law*. It is pointed out through the entire extent of our territory as a beacon light. It is held before the world as a worthy example. It has done more for the temperance cause directly and indirectly than any single factor which can be named. But at this very time there is a movement well under way and strongly endorsed by some for a change. You shake your head significantly. Let us not rest too easy. Our opponent is subtle and wily. We should not allow him to steal any marches on us. It is not enough to defeat such a movement. *Defeat should be decisive.* But a still more important matter is suggested by these articles. Whether they contain much truth or much fiction, our attention should be fastened on the subject of *enforcement.*

Are we not inexcusably dumb in regard to this matter? It is, of course, discouraging to have officials laugh at any suggestions for enforcement; to have the open and secret connivance with the law with which we are all so familiar.

But we must remember that these same conditions *exist to an equal degree* under the *license system.* So long as men continue to be base and unprincipled, we may expect to meet these things. The human mind has always been exceedingly fertile in devising means for evading law. The liquor law is no exception to the general rule. We need to be on guard. Our duty was not finally performed when we stepped up to the polls and voted that we would not license the sale of liquor. We must still stand up and fight. We may pass laws to prevent setting houses on fire. But if they get on fire, we must see that the flames are extinguished. Our duty to act promptly is clear, whether there is a law or not.

It is even more important for us to act when the lives of men are in danger. It is appalling to think how drink destroys the happiness, usefulness and prosperity of the individual. What shipwreck for every earthly and heavenly interest there is here! There should be a more general interest in the careful enforcement of law. Public sentiment, as expressed in definite, intelligent action, is an important aid to the faithful discharge of official duty. It is encouraging that there are indications *anywhere* of quickening. Particularly so that in some quarters where law has been flagrantly violated, the people are asserting themselves. This simply indicates that the law is thoroughly practical. All we need is *honest, earnest, decisive enforcement.*

Give The Farmer Facts.

The average planter has but little use for finely spun theory, whether it pertains to the relation of his condition to politics or whether it deals with the best ways and means of growing the best crops. What he wants is Facts. No one has realized this more than the great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., who for forty years have been studying the wants and conditions of planters, large and small, and as a result have created the largest seed business in the whole world. Without doubt, a strict adherence to the policy of dealing in facts represents the secret of their success. They know their seeds are right before they are sent to the many thousand dealers from whom the planter gets them. The dealer knows this to be a fact requiring no further question, and the planter finds it to be a substantial fact when harvest time comes. Another illustration of the value of this method is found in Ferry's Seed Annual, in which there is nothing but facts. Facts that prove the greatest value to every planter; facts about how, when and where to plant, that can be had from no other source. There are no worthy facts left out and no unworthy theories let in. This book is sent free to every one who asks for it. A postal card with your name and address sent the firm will bring it to you.

NOBLE FIGHT.

NT SOUTHERN LAW- ONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

ears of Prosperity, Adversity g. The Great Victory Won ver a Stubborn Disease.

tlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

mong the best known law- rmers of North Carolina Isaac A. Sugg, of Green- , a man who has been on ternity and whose life had d by minutes.

n twenty-two years since I ident of this town," said telling his story to a report- en the first symptoms of asserting themselves, but Gradually, however, my pped, and fight it as I would gain a stronger foothold until my misery was com- xteen years I never knew o be free from pain, not rdinary man thinks of it, excruciating, unendurable ed from head to foot, at into spasms when it would nited strength of four men until I was stupefied with nd opiates. I could not d in any one position but ime. Sleep was out of the ss brought about by the mulants or opiates. Oh any times have I thought end to that life of suffer- n my mind would revert to ny children, my home, restrain my hand with t some other means of be offered. I searched of medicine for re- were consulted, lithia ral waters, drugs, opiates s of all sorts were tried Why I sent clear to the r medicine, and yet the re- ame. "I kept at my work uld but nature gave way ccumbed to the inevitable. vous system had been shat- stimulants and opiates I blood had actually turned weight had dropped from o 123, and it seemed to at the end was in sight. not bear the gentle hand bathe my limbs with tepid simply living from hour d made my will, settled and waited for the last to snap.

is time that a somewhat s my own was brought to This man had suffered very his life had been despaired d and yet he had been cured. hat little word meant to me The report stated that the n accomplished by a med- s Dr. Williams' Pink Pills le. I investigated the re- ly and found that it was Then I procured some of Pink Pills and began taking an to get better. I began a healthful child, sound, aceful. My appetite came nerves were soothed and eir normal condition and I w man. But the greatest the mental improvement. d and digest, to formulate take interest in my law h began to come back to my clients realized that yself. After a lapse of 10 orseback every day with-

Williams' Pink Pills saved nd doubt, and I am spread- e far and wide."

ut the town of Greenville the above facts of Col. nd that many others are ed by Dr. Williams' Pink

s' Pink Pills for Pale Peo- ered an unfailing specific ases as locomotor ataxia, is, St. Vitus' dance, scitica, eumatism, nervous head- r effects of la grippe, pal- e heart, pale and sallow that tired feeling result- ous prostration; all diseases n vitiated humors in the scrofula, chronic erysipe- y are also a specific for liar to females, such as irregularites, and all forms In men they effect a radi- cases arising from mental ork, or excesses of what- Dr. Williams' Pink Pills dealers, or will be sent reciept of price, (50 cents oxes for $2.50—they are ulk or by the 100) by ad- Williams' Medicine Co., N. Y.

The Farmer Facts.

planter has but little use theory, whether it per- lation of his condition to ether it deals with the best ans of growing the best he wants is Facts. No one this more than the great . M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, or forty years have been wants and conditions of and small, and as a result he largest seed business in orld. Without doubt, a ce to the policy of dealing ents the secret of their suc- now their seeds are right e sent to the many thou- rom whom the planter gets ealer knows this to be a no further question, and ds it to be a substantial vest time comes. Another the value of this method Ferry's Seed Annual, in nothing but facts. Facts greatest value to every about how, when and , that can be had from no There are no worthy nd no unworthy theories ook is sent free to every for it. A postal card with address sent the firm will .

rticle on Coffee and Cocoa, erman Chemist, Professor ting of the Dutch process Cocoa by the addition of f the process common in hich ammonia is added, y result of these processes liquid appear turbid to the nsumer, without effecting of the Cocoa substances. l manipulation for the alled solubility is, there- less inspired by deception, es place at the cost of t taste, useful action, and . The treatment of Cocoa al means is entirely ob- . . . Cocoa treated with onia would be entirely un- r the supplementary ad- al flavors by which a poor he aroma driven out into ed to the consumer." The akfast Cocoa made by ER & Co., of Dorchester, utely pure and soluble. No lyes, or artificial flavors

Woman's Department.

HOW I WOULD FARM IF I WERE A MAN.

BY MRS. J. P. LONGLEY OF PALMYRA.

[Read before Somerset Pomona at Pittsfield.]

Worthy Master: Some weeks ago I was asked how I would farm if I were a man. Never expecting to be a man nor be allowed to say much about how the farm should be run, I was wholly unprepared to give my views on the subject. But after mature reflection and the solving of many knotty problems, I concluded I could make farming pay, not only financially but satisfactorily to myself at least. It is a well known *fact* that women have had but little experience in farming except in the lighter work. I have seen women drive two horses to plow and harrow, two on a mowing machine, one on a hay rake, and some women build all the loads of hay and stow it away in the barn, then get the cows and milk them, feed the pigs and poultry; and in the meantime the household duties must not be neglected. The dinner must be well cooked and served; the children come to the table with well brushed hair and clean faces and hands.

But these are trifling things compared with a man's duties. It takes a large brain—a master hand to *plan* the work on a farm—to tell the hired men where to plow and when to harrow; how many bushels of grain to sow and how many pounds of grass seed, and how near to have the rows and how far apart the hills of corn and potatoes, and how large a spoonful of fertilizer to put in a hill. No wonder they think women couldn't stand such a strain on brain and muscle. There are women who have gone West and pre-empted large tracts of government lands—several hundred acres—and converted them into rich, productive, profitable, money making farms without the help of the above mentioned "Master minds."

My earliest recollections are of the rugged side of farm life, and when I left my father's home I only changed the location, not the vocation, and for nearly forty years I have been closely identified with farming.

Horace Greeley used to tell a great deal about what he knew of farming. No doubt he knew how to farm theoretically, while *real* farming calls for more real, practical hard work than *theory*. I don't suppose Horace Greeley ever blistered his hands with an axe or a hoe handle in his life.

But I am asked how I would farm if I were a man. If I were a young man of twenty-five years, I hope, by industry and economy, to have saved a few hundred dollars, enough to buy a farm and "stock it." All but twenty-five acres of my land should be in pasture and wood, for I think a few acres well tilled more profitable than two or three hundred wholly neglected, or only half tilled. I would have my pasture partly low ground with running water, if possible, and a few trees here and there to afford shade for the stock. I would buy two good cows and give them to my wife. Then if a man asked me if I had a cow to sell I'd promptly answer, "*no, sir*, the cows belong to my wife." I would keep horses enough to do my farm work.

Worthy Master a little emphasis is needed on the next sentence. *If I had a horse my wife could not drive I'd buy one she could.* And if she didn't know how to harness a horse I would teach her how to harness and unharness and to *hang* the harness up, not throw it on the ground and stable floor; and I would teach the horse to hold down his head for the bridle and show him by my example how to be guided by my wife. Now, how would I farm? First, I would take one-half acre of land and set to apples, pear and plum trees, gooseberrries and currant bushes, a little clump of blackberries, and quite a plat of strawberries, where my wife could go in the cool of the day and gather enough for the wants of the family. Then another half acre I would plant to a garden; sweet corn, beans, peas, early potatoes, squash, cucumbers, beets, turnips and all those other things that the farmer likes so well. The arrangement of the garden is immaterial. If it was hoed often and the weeds kept out, it would be no matter whether the corn was planted next to the beets or the squash next to the tomatoes. The principal thing would be to have all ready for the table as early as possible. I would not have more than four acres except my garden plowed at any one time, and two of those I would seed down every spring, consequently two acres must be broken up every year. The plowing had better be done in the fall when there is less hurry than in spring. And then the action of the sun and rain, snow and frost, would so pulverize the furrows that there would be less sods to clog the harrow in spring.

I would plant one-half acre to corn, one and one-half acres to potatoes, having the rows marked each way, and the hills at the intersections. I would sow two acres to oats or mixed grain, after thoroughly harrowing and dressing the land. Let me say right here that men don't dress their land according to what they expect from it. If you should walk over some pieces of land just ready for the harrow, you would *know* they had been dressing that land, because you could see the wheel tracks, and in some depressions you notice a little different color. Now I don't believe in scattering anything *too* much, not even barnyard dressing, but fertilize liberally, it will pay. Harrow the ground, sow the grain and grass seed, and then a liberal supply of some commercial fertilizer. There is Cumberland, Bowker, Buffalo, Bradley's, and a host of others. I am undecided which I should use, but I think the one that has the most fashionable odor. And then I should want Bill Nye's roller. He said "he had a roller that he could wind up and set it going, while he set on a stump and smoked." But being a woman, though a farmer, I would not smoke, but sit on the stump and chew the cud of contentment.

Now the ground is all planted, the weeds must be looked after. I should not expect to raise one hundred bushels of potatoes and a ton of pig-weed and barn nettle on the same piece of ground, and see *much result* of the fertilizer next year, while if the weeds had been destroyed early in the season the crop of potatoes would have been larger, and a large per cent. of the fertilizer left in the ground for next year's crop. Now five acres of my twenty-five have been disposed of, there are twenty acres in grass. We have been told that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grows now, is a benefactor." There are fields where *ten* blades ought to grow where only *one* grows now, and he who would bring about that change would be a *hero*. There is no need to tell you just how to mow, rake and draw the hay into the barn. A good crew and good weather are two very essential things in haying.

After describing my methods of farming thus far, need I tell you I would have good fences, especially around my pasture, so if *I* was not at home I should know my cows and sheep *were*. There is no excuse for poor fences, when wire fencing is so cheap and durable, nor so unsightly as a broken or patched up rail fence. A rail fence is much like a well worn stocking, hard to make it look nice after once broken. The rocks should be picked up and carted away, instead of lying around for the scythe to run against. I have known two men to come from the field to grind a scythe, and the team to stand still, just because a small stone had not been picked up. The old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," holds good in farming as well as mending.

Of course you think I am a model man around my buildings. Well, I do think I should keep my buildings and yards neat and clean. A house that is convenient will always be beautiful to its occupants. A piazza is not always *necessary*, but always adds beauty to the house and yard, if used only for its legitimate purpose.

Let me tell you of one I saw not long ago. The man who owned it seemed to think it offered itself as a receptacle for all the things he didn't want to stop to put in their respective places. There might have been things there that I didn't see, likely there were. But I saw one barrel of flour, two barrels of cider, a basket of apples, a box of onions, the harness just taken from the horse, the nail hammer, and an armful of wood, and I wondered where the buck-saw and swill-pail were.

I would have a piazza, but I would change the furniture. In the corner where the harness lay I would have a hammock "just large enough for two." Where the cider was I would have a rocker and hassock beside a small table with the latest *temperance* journal and papers on it. And when I came in from the field I should go in through the shed, visit the bathroom, don a better attire, then go out on the piazza and try to be as amiable and agreeable as before marriage.

The grind-stone should not stand beside my wife's flower bed all summer, or the ox-cart be left in the driveway over Sunday. There should be sheds enough to house all farming tools; the drag should not be turned up beside the fence or the hayrake beside the barn, nor should there be old wheels or broken wagons in sight. My plows and cultivators should not be left in the fields all winter. Now I have told you some things I would do, and some I would not, and I have not enumerated one-half or said one-tenth there is to say on the subject.

Some of our inquisitive male friends will ask "where is the money coming from to buy fertilizer and seed and hire help and pay the running expenses of the farm?" Now I would not be a "blind guide leading the blind." I have been told I could reasonably expect 200 bushels of marketable potatoes from one and one-half acres. I could sell 175 bushels for 50 cents per bushel, the average price, which will amount to $87.50. I should not plant corn to sell, but what I raised on one-half acre would not be wasted if fed to the right kind of swine and poultry. But I should expect to raise grain to sell, and there is no better paying crop raised than oats at fifty cents per bushel, which is an average price in the spring, and on two acres I could raise 200 bushels; 150 bushels I could sell and receive $75 and have 50 bushels to sow and feed.

Next comes the hay. The present system of farming does not allow the average farmer to sell hay, but the exceptions, the few who do sell from $50 to $100 worth yearly, are considered "fortune's favorite." If I could be hero enough to make ten blades of grass grow where only one grows now, (and I don't think the blades would be crowded) you see I could sell ten times as much hay from a given number of acres of better quality, bringing a better price.

Then after farming my way a few years I should cut two or more tons from an acre, therefore I could sell from 20 to 25 tons a year, and at the low price of ten dollars per ton, I should realize $250 from hay alone; by adding the $87.50 potato money, and the $75 oat money, makes the snug little sum of $412.50. True, it would take me some time to bring some of these old 'run down' farms up to my idea of a profitable farm. Then the farmer has several other resources that have not been mentioned, the butter, eggs and poultry, the calves and pigs, now and then a colt to sell will help to fill the family purse. Neither have I told you what a mine of wealth there is in a good wood lot. I could get 100 cords of wood cut and marketed for $175 every year, and at the small price of four dollars per cord, I should realize $225.

And then my little pear and plum orchard. Brother Libby, who lives just over in Penobscot county, expected to raise 100 bushels of plums this year (of 1894) which he said would bring $4 per bushel. I can't compete with Brother Libby, he has got too much the start, and my ideas are not large, if I only raised twenty-five bushels I should receive $100.

You who have followed me will see that I am getting more than $700 from my farm yearly, and if that won't support a small family there must be a leak in the *kitchen*, sure. I know there are men here who think my system of farming an improvement on most men's farming. But the old fogies present will say, "*it can't be done.*" *They* never will get out of the old ruts. *They don't know any better way than to dig their wood out of the snow and saw it just fast enough to burn, thinking (and wisely, too) that it will last longer*, nor could you make them believe that a woman could raise a few early peas, potatoes and strawberries to sell. Their mother didn't, and anything they didn't do, better not be done. Worthy Master, I realize that "Ephraim is joined to his Idols," we will let him alone.

HOW SHALL WE IMPROVE OUR COUNTRY SOCIAL LIFE.

BY MRS. B. S. AYER.

[Read at Piscataquis Pomona Grange, Dec. 13.]

This is a subject that should interest not only the Patron but every one whose home is in the country. Before offering any suggestions we want to define society, and in a retrospective glance see what country society was twenty-five or thirty years ago and what has brought it up to its present basis.

Society is a union of those with one interest. The society of our cities and villages differs from that of the country, inasmuch as their interests are not the same, yet there is the same desire for the uplifting and improvement of its members.

The former have their Chatauquan societies and their reading clubs, and their purpose is not merely to while away the passing hours but to study the lives and works of great men and women, the history of nations, their rise and progress, and the laws that govern them. In other words, the transmitting of the thoughts of great minds into their own and thus elevating their standard of social life. But those whose homes dot our hillsides and adorn our valleys, have not had so many privileges as they ought to have had.

As we look back and see what our social life was in our childhood, when the exchange of the yearly visits and an occasional donation party was about all that brought the people together, can we not imagine the restraint, the unfamiliarity, and even awkwardness that was felt at such gatherings? Their lives were one continual round of drudgery and the hasty perusal of the local paper was all the time they could spend in reading.

Is it any wonder that when the organization of the Grange came to us like a benediction, that it found us mentally and socially dwarfed?

Brothers and sisters, meeting together as we meet to-day, for mutual good, has worn away this estrangement, the ill at ease feeling, and a fraternal greeting takes its place. The literary work consisting of essays which have cost many a struggle to produce, readings and declamations which were given in fear and trembling, discussions which were carried on only by the few who had the courage to express their views, have been our teachers in this great work of improving our country social life. It has taught us the importance of independent thought and action, that there is no degredation in honest labor, that those who till the soil are the equal intellectually of those who follow other professions, and that in the country are men and women, boys and girls, with as mighty intellects and refined tastes, with as laudable ambitions and as steady perseverance as can be found anywhere, even in the shadows of seminaries and colleges, and there is no reason why we may not stand as high socially as any class in our land.

We shall consider but briefly some of the ways and means for this improvement and then leave it in abler hands for discussion. In the first place, will say that we believe the Grange has opened up the highway for this work, and the weekly meetings of the subordinate granges, the monthly gathering of Pomona with programmes carefully prepared and faithfully carried out, are leading us surely and steadily up to a higher plane; yet there is more that can be done along this line.

The addition of a good library to every Grange hall, which could not fail in its mission if the books were carefully and thoughtfully read, and the refining and elevating influence will surely shine forth as a "beacon light," encouraging others to fall into line and labor with us to rise higher and higher in the social world till we may stand armed and equipped to grace any gathering in which our lot may be cast, and by associating with those whose lives are intellectually great and morally good, we by beholding, may become conformed to the same image.

"The lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime;
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

If there is anything else that will tend to improve our social life it will be to keep fully abreast of the times, keeping in touch and sympathy with every good word and work, and endeavoring earnestly to excel in all we do. Let our motto ever be "Onward and upward."

Young Folks' Column.

THE REASON WHY.

Bertie was very glad when he went to stay at grandpa's house one bright summer time.

The cows were a wonder and delight, and he liked to stroke their sleek sides while Uncle Ned was milking.

He liked to watch grandma strain the milk and set it away on the long shelves in the cool cellar, and he liked to take his little mug brim full of the sweet, warm milk, and drink it—every drop.

So he grew rosy and plump, as papa had hoped that he would when he sent him to grandpa's to stay. Such downy chickens! Such a nice dog Rover! Such a good cat Jet! Yes, and such queer, pretty pigs!

Bertie thought he would *never* be tired of living in the country. But we all change our minds sometimes, and one day he thought he didn't like it so well. This is how it happened.

One evening when grandpa and Uncle Ned were very busy, Bertie thought he would give them a beautiful surprise. So he took a long, red stick and went into the pasture to drive the cows up to be milked. The pasture was a large one, the bushes were quite thick, and many of them above a little boy's head. The cows came quickly at his call, and as he was driving them slowly towards the barn he heard a crashing behind him, and saw something black moving among the green bushes. "O-o-o-h!" he panted. "It's a bear! Run, cows, run!" And they did run, but I expect it was because Bertie whisked the red stick about so, don't you?

Uncle Ned stood by the bars as he drove them up, and when he asked what the matter was, Bertie had just strength enough left to gasp out, "bears."

"Oh, you goosey! Not to know the poor little black heifer from a bear!" laughed Uncle Ned. And sure enough, Jennie came trotting out of the bushes after him. She didn't want to be left in the great pasture alone—of course not.

Bertie didn't say much that time, but the next day, as he was picking berries, he was sure that he saw a bear just beyond a big log. He left his pail and ran for Uncle Ned, who was in the field near by. "It isn't the heifer," panted Bertie.

And it wasn't. It was a big, black stump. Then Bertie looked into Uncle Ned's laughing eyes, and said:

"I b'lieve I want to go home. There's too many bears here to suit me."

"What's that for, little man?" laughed Uncle Ned. "Stumps and heifers are not bears."

"No, but they're just 'xactly as bad, while you think they are really truly ones. They scare just as hard as if they were, Uncle Ned." And the rosy lips trembled so that Uncle Ned had to stop laughing and kiss them.

But Bertie was not contented until papa came to take him to the big city where black stumps and black heifers are not plenty. ELLA H. STRATTON.

Three-year-old Mazie had been receiving from Aunt Lyll a few lessons in politeness.

"You must say, 'I beg your pardon, mamma,' and 'I beg your pardon, auntie,' when you are careless and run against mamma's chair, or trip auntie's lame feet."

"Me say, 'beg 'oo pardon,' when me hurted things? Me will 'member," and the light of the house danced off to her play.

A few days afterward, M zie and Kitty-wink were alone in the sitting room. Sharp and repeated cries of distress from kitty caused Aunt Lyll to peep into the room. Mazie had a firm clutch on Kitty-wink's tail, and every now and then gave it a strong tweak. Kitty would cry and spit, and struggle to free herself from the baby's grasp, but Mazie held her fast, at every tweak sweetly saying: "Me beg 'oo pardon, tail; kitty tail, me beg 'oo pardon," and then give it another hard pull.

CLARISSA POTTER.

Dear Friends: It has been some time since I have written for the *Farmer*. We had a family Christmas tree at my cousin's, and I was Santa Claus. I got for presents two handkerchiefs, an overcoat, a pair of rubbers, a looking-glass, an orange, a harp, and lots of candy and pop corn. I go to school this winter, and study reading, arithmetic, algebra, history of the United States, bookkeeping, physiology, grammar and spelling. I see the girls and boys are having quite an argument through the columns of the *Farmer*. The girls seem to be getting ahead of the boys, talking, but just get a group of boys and girls together, and there will be enough talking on either side; but as the girls are asking what the boys would do when their mittens get worn out, if they didn't have some girls to knit them some more, what do you suppose the girls would knit them of if there weren't some boys to earn money and buy yarn? Nearly all of my brothers used to knit their mittens when they were at home. I would like to see Flink and Nan, or most any other girl, take an axe on their shoulders and go into the woods and cut wood a half day. And how could they cook without a fire? or what could they cook if there weren't any boys to earn money to buy supplies with? Why don't more of the boys write for the *Farmer?* I will close now.

Yours in behalf of the boys,
East Lagrange. E. L. SAWYER.

Girls and Boys: There is quite an excitement over R. A. Grover, and I hope I shall be permitted to say a word. I am a farmer's boy. Now, who raises the potatoes and garden stuff, and the oats that the horse has to eat? Can the girls do that? No; because they are not strong enough. Now, as far as washing is concerned, I can wash, mend, knit, and cook. The best cook we have in our country is a man. Why are great things intrusted to men? Because they are the strongest in nerve and brain. I have a smart little brother, and although he is only six years old he made up a piece of poetry. Could a little girl of that age do as well? We live on a farm of 112 acres. Father has a yoke of oxen, two cows, one calf, one yoke of two-year-old steers, six sheep, two hogs, one horse, twenty-four hens, and three ducks. I have nine brothers and sisters. Besides carrying on the farm, my father is a blacksmith and wheelwright. I will write my name in figures.

5-18-1-19-20-21-19 10. 1-4-1-1-3-19.
Cardville.

Dear Girls and Boys: I am a little girl eight years old. My papa takes the *Farmer*, and I like to read the young folks' column very much. I go to school and study arithmetic, spelling, reading, geography, language and writing. For pets I have two cats; their names are Mollie and Tabby. As some of the other girls tell what they can do, I think I will. I can wash dishes, sweep, knit, sew, make beds, crochet, and do lots of other things. I think the answer to Caro R. Leland's riddle is money. I will close by sending my name in figures. 7-5-18-20-18-21-4-5 23-8-9-20-5-13-15-18-5.

19-11-15-23-8-5-7-1-14, 13-1-9-14-5.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am eight years old, and live on a farm. For pets I have a dog. Last spring I had a lamb named Dorcas. My papa has three horses, Jane, Nell and Kate; and one pair of oxen. He has three cows and ten sheep. I have a heifer which I call Dorothy, and a red bossie named Marguerite. We have twenty-four hens and a rooster; his name is Alphie.

GEORGIA NICHOLS DENHAM.
Bowdoinham.

JAPANESE ART.

Queer Effects of Tradition Upon the Native Artists.

Methods of the Masters Carried Out to an Exaggerated Extent by the Disciples of Their Respective Schools—Peculiarities of Flower Work.

Japanese drawings of flowers—and they usually draw them beautifully—are often influenced in some way by a tradition. The man who invented the method was a true impressionist, writes Alfred Parsons in Harper's Magazine. He seized what appeared to him characteristic of the plant, and insisted on that to the exclusion of other truths, thus founding a mannerism which all following artists imitated. In time, what he saw as characteristic became exaggerated by his disciples, who looked at nature only through his eyes and not with their own, and I have observed that the flowers which are most frequently drawn are not so like the originals as those less popular ones depicted in books of botany and such like, for drawing which there is no recognized method, and where the draughtsman relied entirely on his own observation for his facts. Take, for example, the spots on the lotus stems; if you look very closely you can see that there are spots, but certainly they could not strike every artist as a marked feature of the plant, for they are not visible three yards away. But some master noticed them many years ago and spotted his stems, and now they all spot them, and the spots get bigger and bigger; and so it will be until some original genius arises who will not be content with other people's eyes, but will dare to look for himself, and he may perhaps, without abandoning Japanese methods, get nearer to nature and start a renaissance in Japanese art. The Japanese treatment of landscape is not more conventional that of Claude or David Cox, or than the shorthand of our pencil sketches, but it records facts in a different way.

The everlasting question in art is the imitation of nature; it has never been carried farther in certain directions than by Millais and his pre-Raphaelite brethren, or in others than by Manet, Monet and the modern French, but no one can put in everything; look at a simple bunch of leaves in sunlight against a wall, and think how long it would take to really imitate all their complexities of form, color, and light and shade; some facts can only be given by ignoring others, and the question what is the important thing which must be insisted on is the personal affair of each individual artist in every country where art is unfettered and alive. But in Japanese, as in Byzantine and other eastern arts, this question is still decided by the practice of past generations, and it will take all the vitality of a strong man to infuse new life into it without destroying its many exquisite qualities. Perhaps when Japanese artists absorb its spirit instead of merely trying to imitate its methods, western art may help in the direction of freedom; at present I fear that its influence has done more harm than good. The people are so quick to recognize the meaning of a few lines, and to understand the poetic idea which they suggest, that it is a wonder the artists ever learned to draw at all; they might have been content with symbols, for a few lines are enough to convey all the poetry that is associated in their minds with any of the well-known art motives.

A Poet's Good Fellowship.

Stories of John Boyle O'Reilly's good fellowship and generosity are still current in Boston. A stranger mistaking him for a friend approached him from behind, slapped him on the shoulder, and greeted him as Jack with all the warmth of a lifelong friendship. O'Reilly turned to face a very embarrassed man and said, holding out his hand: "I'm not Jack, but I'm glad to know and be the friend of any man that is as glad to see his friend as you seem to be." While O'Reilly was reading one of his poems after a semi-public dinner, and, as usual, was deeply absorbed in the task, a negro waiter walked across the floor with creaking shoes. O'Reilly, much annoyed, stopped and addressed half a dozen bitter words to the chairman. The waiter was thoroughly unhappy at the incident, and a guest who left the table after the poem was finished found O'Reilly in the hall humbly apologizing to the negro and thrusting a five-dollar bill into his hand

—Why should we misknow each other, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniforms?—H. W Beecher

Nonresident Taxes in the Town of Windsor, in the County of Kennebec, for the year 1893.

The following list of taxes on real estate of nonresident owners in the town of Windsor, for the year 1893, in bills committed to J. P. Halpin, Collector of said town, on the 16th day of June, 1893, by his certificate of that date, and now remaining unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes and interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of the said town within nineteen (19) months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of H. & A. H. Ware, in said town, on the twentieth (20th) day of Jan., 1895, at two o'clock in the afternoon:

Names.	Taxes due.
Heirs of Sophia Keyes, lot and buildings, Windsor Corner	$16.80
Heirs of Jones Moody, wood lot near Moody Pond	5.60
Heirs of Geo. Douglass, lot on the road leading from South Windsor to Augusta	5.60

A. H. WARE,
Treasurer of the Town of Windsor.
Dec. 20th, 1894. 3t7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, notice has been given in writing to the Augusta Savings Bank, that Deposit Book No. 33,114, issued by said Bank, is supposed to be lost, and a duplicate thereof is applied for—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless said deposit book is presented at said bank within six months from the third publication of this notice, a duplicate book will be issued to the lawful owner of said original deposit book, and the liability of said bank, on account of said original deposit book and accrued dividends, will forever cease, as provided by the laws of the State of Maine.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.
Augusta, Dec. 17, 1894. 3t7

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County, Dec. 22, A. D. 1894.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC ss. This is to give notice that on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1894, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kennebec, against the estate of J. H. BLACK of Readfield, adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the twenty-second day of December, A. D. 1894, to which date interest on claims is to be computed; that the payment of any debts to or by said debtor, and the transfer and delivery of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be holden at Probate Court Room in Augusta, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1895, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. E. A. MORGAN,
Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kennebec.
2t8

In Insolvency—Notice of Second Meeting.

STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC ss: Court of Insolvency, Dec. 24, 1894. In the cases of Wm. A. Rhoades of Augusta, A. S. Young of Gardiner, T. W. Avery and Elisha Springer of Sidney, Ludger Belangea of Waterville, and E. W. Jones of China, Insolvent Debtors.

This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court thereof, a second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtors will be held at Probate Court Room in Augusta, in said county, on Monday, the fourteenth day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes named in Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Maine.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register.
2t8*

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

At Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, and State of Maine, the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1894.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James F. Merrill of China, in said county of Kennebec, Insolvent Debtor, who has been declared an insolvent upon his petition by the Court of Insolvency for said county of Kennebec. 2t4* C. W. JONES, Assignee.

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895.

TERMS.

$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.00 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in West Kennebec county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Aroostook county.

Our correspondent, G. A. Cochrane of Boston, writes us that soon after the holidays he is looking for a good market across the water. In Boston there is a good demand for Baldwins and Northern Spies, to go West and South.

The boys in the State Reform School have presented Hon. Fred Atwood a handsome coat and hat rack, of their own make, in acknowledgement of the deep interest Mr. Atwood has taken in the boys during his term of office as Executive Councilor.

The number of persons going into insolvency in Aroostook county is looked upon as alarming. There have been over seventy-five debtors who have gone into insolvency in that county the past year. The astonishing large number of twenty-six is recorded for the month of November in the Insolvency Court.

The chairman of the Maine Floral Emblem Society has received so many letters the past week, urging that the ballot be kept open longer, that it seems advisable to let the voting continue until the 12th of January, in order to give every one, who wants to exercise the right of suffrage, a fair chance.

John McGillicuddy, H. E. Peltier, Napoleon Bolduc, H. A. Vachon were convicted at the municipal court in Lewiston of selling bogus butter. The case goes to the Supreme Judicial Court, and the respondents recognized in two hundred dollar bonds. This suit was brought by Secretary McKeen, of the Board of Agriculture, who intends to push his investigations.

Owing to statements made during the diphtheria scare about the water used at the Normal School building in Farmington, Prof. G. C. Purington, principal of the school, sent samples of the water to Prof. Robinson of Bowdoin College, to analyze. The samples were taken from the tank in the building, from the faucet where it enters, and from the wells on the hill. Prof. Robinson writes that it is water of extraordinary purity and absolutely safe to drink.

Some one hundred of the most eminent men of the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts met at the Parker House, Boston, Saturday, to do honor to the memory of Charles Sumner, and to offer their congratulations to his biographer, Hon. Edward L. Pierce, upon the completion of the memoirs of the great anti-slavery leader of the State. Senator George F. Hoar presided at the banquet, and speeches were made by eminent gentlemen.

"One by one the roses fall." Another "investment" company has gone the way of all the earth. This time it is the Debenture Investment Company, a western company that had its eastern headquarters in the Equitable building, Boston. It has been there since 1892, and since that time has managed to fleece from the people of New England the sum of $70,000, in exchange for which it had given them gold bonds which are to-day worth somewhere in the neighborhood of 20 cents on the dollar. It furnishes one more instance, if another is needed, to show how a few smart western adventurers, whose capital is principally nerve, can walk into the conservative old commonwealth, dive deep into the pockets of its citizens, and then walk out again before these citizens are awake to the fact that they have been robbed.

Henry Clews & Co., the able bankers, in their circular issued at the close of the year, say: "The setting of 1894, however, throws out some rays of hope for 1895. Among the various trades there are indications of a more hopeful feeling for the spring business. The fact of a comparative lightness of failures at the close of the year is construed as indicating a sounder condition of business than had been supposed to exist. The earnings of the railroads show a tendency towards improvement; and the progress towards settlement of the affairs of roads in the hands of receivers is suggestive of an early removal of that source of depression from the investment market. The feeling is thus steadily gaining ground that Wall street has passed its lowest stage of prostration and that the new year will introduce a tendency towards steady recovery."

Recently the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York city, has turned into the Post Office Department Fund the sum of $1,300,000, which has been accumulating in the Sub-Treasury during the last thirty years, from the funds paid to the money order post offices for remittances, which have never been claimed. Old money orders are presented at the Post Office Department almost every day, but the amount of the unpaid money order fund increases constantly, and there is no likelihood that any part of the $1,300,000 will be claimed by its owners. In fact, every year from $50,000 to $100,000 is added to the fund, which represents carelessness or neglect. The Treasury Department has a large source of income in the issue of bonds and bank notes. There is no doubt that of the $50,000,000 worth of bonds just issued some proportion will never be presented. There is more than a million dollars in the Treasury to-day, due to holders of United States notes marked on the Treasury books as not redeemed, which will never be presented. Most of this money has been destroyed.

LOOKING FORWARD.

The year 1894, with its hours of pleasure and those of sad and bitter experience, has gone into the past, never to be recalled. Reflections of somewhat of a searching character come to one at such a time. The ninetieth Psalm, which is the only one of the series attributed to Moses, and which signalized the emergence of the children of Israel from their wilderness life, may well be the utterance of many hearts as we stand upon the threshold of a new year, about to launch our frail barques upon its untried realities. The Lord, who "has been our dwelling place in all generations," who has followed the fathers with his countless blessings, is still our stay and support. He is the refuge to which we may come as to a home, as to a dwelling place, as a tired wanderer after a long and toilsome journey. One generation after another has found him to be the same unchangeable God. He meets the wants of childhood with its hopes and glad anticipations, and soothes with his comforting assurances the pathway of old age as it descends into the valley. He is alike the cheer and inspiration of manhood. Before the mountains appeared—the first features of the natural landscape—from duration stretching backward without limit to duration stretching forward without limit, there existed God, the Creator, the intelligence that created and that continues to uphold and preserve. Amid the changes of life and the vacillations of weak humanity, it is impossible for the mind to grasp a grander thought than that there is one Unchangeable Being.

Reading along further in this Psalm, we are reminded of the transitoriness of human life. "Thou carriest them away as with a flood; they are as a sleep; in the morning they are like grass, which groweth up. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; in the evening it is cut down, and withereth. The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." The prince and potentate must one day mingle in common dust. It is the fate of all. Whatever your rank or station, however lofty the ambitions of life, you must go back to the original elements of creation. Human life, at the longest, is narrowed down to a brief space. So it is with animal life. The horse, the mule, the elephant, the eagle, the raven, the bee, the butterfly, have each a fixed limit of life to accomplish the design for which they were made. So is it with man. The boundary line of this life is almost inexorably fixed. And how we should strive to improve every hour of our pilgrimage. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom," should be the honest, earnest prayer of all as we start out upon the hours of 1895. A long life like that which came to the ancients may not always be desirable, and is not always attained, but the main thing, after all, is to estimate our days aright, so that we may be the most useful and helpful in this short life, looking to the great eternity beyond, from whence we receive our inspiration. This is the very highest philosophy, while it is the most practical common sense.

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common schools of the country form the bulwark of our American institutions. That fact cannot be denied by any intelligent fair-minded man. The American League for the protection of American institutions, assisted by a large number of influential gentlemen all over the State, will ask of the present legislature the passage of a constitutional amendment denying to all religious sects any pecuniary assistance whatsoever from the State. An amendment of this kind passed the last House by the extraordinary vote of 92 to 12. It failed to pass the Senate. The House insisted on its action and asked for a committee of conference. The Senate acceded, and the conference resulted in referring the measure to the next legislature (1895). This action leaves the resolution pending with a favorable report of the Judiciary Committee, and all the petitions and memorials on file for the consideration of the present legislature.

The evil of appropriating money by the State to denominational educational institutions has long been recognized by sagacious statesmen, and believed by some to be contrary to the spirit of our constitution, but not directly prohibited. It has grown by indulgence, until now its magnitude is beginning to be alarming. If denominational institutions are to be made the wards of the State, it will become the duty of the guardian to foster and protect the feeble equally with the more prosperous and numerically larger sects, thus perpetually multiplying the number of the beneficiaries of the State, and eventually entailing upon the public treasury burdens too grievous to be borne, to say nothing of the perplexity which must arise in the division of the money among so many denominations of Christians, claiming at once to be the most worthy and the most needy. The only practicable solution of this disturbing and perplexing problem seems to be to deny to all religious sects any pecuniary assistance from the State. The functions of the State and of the church are so different that their entire separation is indispensable alike to civil and religious liberty.

No longer ago than 1891 the legislature of this State donated to various private schools almost one hundred thousand dollars, the payments to be distributed over a term of ten years. If a legislature can donate an hundred thousand dollars, it may a million dollars. The legislature of 1891 was not content to make donations for two years only, and leave it to the next legislature to continue the donations if it seemed wise, but practically precluded for ten years any future legislature from all action in the premises, no matter in what condition our State finances might be. Such dangerous legislating, we believe, should be prohibited by our constitution.

Meeting of the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society at Lewiston to-day.

MAKE-UP OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of Maine assembled at the State House, in this city, yesterday forenoon. The proceedings of the session, which was little more than an organization of the two branches, will be found elsewhere. To-day, in convention of both branches, Governor Cleaves delivers his message. From an advance copy we are able to lay this important State document before our readers. It will be found in full on the fifth page. We shall each week give our readers an epitome of the legislative proceedings, giving all of importance, and omitting the unimportant.

Perhaps our readers would like to look at the make-up of the present legislature; and to do this we turn to an advance copy of Howard Owen's Biographical Sketches. In the Senate he has complete returns from every member but one. In politics this body is solidly republican. The oldest member at the board is Hon. Wm. M. Cook of Cumberland, who is 69 years of age. The two youngest members are Hon. Elmer P. Spofford of Hancock county, and Hon. Frank W. Hovey of Somerset county, who are each 31 years old. Nine of the senators are between 30 and 40, nine between 40 and 50, eleven between 50 and 60, and two between 60 and 70. Eleven were born in the towns where they now reside; two were born out of the country; seven received a collegiate and eleven an academical education; twenty-five are married; twenty-six of the members have had legislative experience. Twenty-one have always been republicans. Other facts are compiled as follows:

Profession or Occupation.

Farmers	6
Lawyers	6
Merchants	3
Farmers and lumbermen	2
Manufacturers	2
Superintendents	2
Journalist, publisher, physician, lumberman, surveyor and engineer, farmer and surveyor, surveyor, farmer and merchant, hotel keeper	1 each

Religion.

Free Baptist	4
Universalist	4
Liberal	4
Congregationalist	3
Unitarian	2
Baptist	2
Methodist	1
Spiritualist	1
No religious preference	10

The House of Representatives is composed of 151 members. Of these there are 146 republicans and 5 democrats. Fourteen members failed to respond to the circular of the compiler. The oldest member, "the father of the House," and the one having the longest legislative experience, is Maj. William Dickey of Fort Kent, who is 84 years of age. The youngest member is Hanson T. Crockett, Esq., of North Haven, who is 27 years of age. Four of the members are between 20 and 30 years of age, twenty between 30 and 40, forty-six between 40 and 50, forty-three between 50 and 60, thirteen between 60 and 70, six between 70 and 80, and one between 80 and 90. Fifty-four were born in the towns they now represent; only two members were born out of the country; fifteen received a collegiate education; thirty-nine received an academical education. The remainder had only the privileges of the common school. Twenty-eight have had legislative experience; 119 are married; seventy-two have always been republicans, and one has always been a democrat. Most of the occupations are represented, the farmers leading, as usual. While 36 of the members devote their entire time to farming, ten others follow that along with other branches of business. So, joined with the farmers of the Senate, the agricultural force may be a powerful factor in the legislation of the winter.

We present statistics as follows:

Profession or Occupation.

Farmers	36
Merchants	17
Lawyers	14
Manufacturers	8
Carpenters and builders	5
Real estate agents	5
Mariners	5
No occupation at present	4
Lumbermen	3
Physicians	3
Farmers and lumbermen	3
Farmers and merchants	2
Teachers	2
Mechanics	2
Superintendents	2
Insurance agents	3
Farmer and overseer, farmer and shipper, farmer and teacher, farmer and civil engineer, ex-farmer, editor, publisher, banker, clerk, agent, dentist, speculator, contractor and builder, granite contractor, shipbuilder, surveyor of logs, laster, cooper, commercial traveler, fisherman, yachtman, hotel proprietor	1 each

Religion.

Methodist	23
Universalist	22
Congregationalist	21
Baptist	9
Free Baptist	7
Unitarian	8
Episcopalian	2
Roman Catholic	2
Free Thinker	2
Liberal	2
No religious preference	36
Friend, Christian, Independent	1 each

The Maine Pedagogues, at Auburn, last week, had one of their most successful conventions. Resolutions were adopted favoring a State Board of Education; indorsing the prospective legislation for the State certification of teachers; recommending legislation toward county or district supervision; asking an appropriation of $1000 for the maintenance of summer schools of methods for teachers; also for money to pay for the printing of reports of the society's conventions.

Every reader of the *Farmer* will want to preserve this issue for the valuable tables and object lessons on the second page. They are well worth many times the price of a year's subscription to any man interested in dairying, or milk production.

Prof. V. M. Whitman, principal of the Calais high school, while skating on the ice at his home, on Friday, went into an open place near Capt. Ames' steamer. He went down over his head in the water, but caught hold of the rudder and swung himself out.

A vigorous and able communication on the prohibitory liquor law, from the ready pen of Rev. Mr. Wyman of this city, will be found on the second page. It is well worth reading.

The Governor and Council commuted, on Monday, the sentence of Clarence Whitney from 10 to 8 years. Whitney was the principal in the robbery of Peter Bennett at Newport.

The new 4 per cent. bridge bonds issued by the city of Calais have not had to go out of town to find a market, the Calais Savings Bank having taken the lot at a premium.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT.

Statistics of the Boston Live Stock Market For the Year 1894.

We present herewith our annual statement of the amount of live stock at the Watertown and Brighton stock yards, showing the increase or decrease, as compared with the ten preceding years:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.	Hogs.	Pigs.
1894	182,276	688,424	73,996	1,662,671	10,010
1893	151,188	530,064	80,315	1,366,268	6,892
1892	188,953	571,980	80,495	1,630,985	5,509
1891	161,167	585,709	77,084	1,465,099	7,726
1890	167,974	583,545	74,234	1,312,971	9,665
1889	167,342	540,460	58,565	1,143,314	9,173
1888	124,416	538,490	53,274	1,038,827	7,191
1887	99,584	591,476	46,448	1,039,692	6,911
1886	113,316	524,089	53,003	921,756	9,031
1885	112,995	639,847	45,024	781,483	8,899
1884	139,465	568,041	38,979	786,110	9,154
1883	161,162	648,790	39,712	762,756	19,001

WHERE THE STOCK IS FROM.

We give for reference the following table, showing the number of cattle and sheep from each of the New England States, northern New York, Canada and the West for each quarter, with the total receipts for 1894, and each of the six preceding years:

CATTLE.

	Maine.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I. & Ct.	N. Y.	West.	Canada.	Total.
Quarter ending March 28	1,614	1,263	1,532	1,617	53	56	31,211	....	37,346
June 27	1,436	1,143	1,272	1,862	57	142	45,928	....	51,840
Sept. 26	1,745	1,909	2,198	1,449	....	680	43,675	....	51,656
Dec. 26	1,827	1,729	1,768	1,482	68	70	34,490	....	41,434
Total, 1894	6,622	6,044	6,770	6,410	178	948	155,304	....	182,276
" 1893	9,111	6,671	7,318	7,644	341	723	119,324	56	151,188
" 1892	7,120	6,944	7,369	5,779	96	768	160,825	....	188,953
" 1891	6,301	7,674	9,875	5,785	118	1,369	125,359	4,686	161,167
" 1890	7,986	1,789	8,724	5,519	43	521	137,002	....	167,974
" 1889	8,262	5,041	5,969	5,603	87	1,717	140,561	104	167,342
" 1888	10,156	5,490	6,172	5,898	208	5,397	87,466	3,124	124,416
" 1887	9,622	3,975	5,699	5,244	165	4,554	67,394	2,931	99,584

SHEEP.

	Maine.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	Ct.	N. Y.	West.	Canada.	Total.
Quarter ending March 28	1,367	4,244	14,604	2,931	....	203	109,089	976	133,414
June 27	1,629	3,356	4,723	2,112	....	698	127,839	....	140,257
Sept. 26	2,309	3,987	21,262	544	....	3,044	153,311	7,384	191,841
Dec. 26	4,666	7,675	32,596	565	....	5,975	109,895	61,340	222,812
Total, 1894	9,971	19,262	73,185	6,152	....	9,920	500,134	69,700	688,334
" 1883	19,126	26,458	75,171	7,455	....	10,847	344,336	46,671	530,064
" 1892	31,375	25,103	71,379	7,878	....	10,731	328,561	96,953	571,980
" 1891	33,108	21,587	61,437	6,136	....	8,353	356,817	98,271	585,709
" 1890	23,001	28,313	62,139	6,181	....	10,531	570,667	88,313	583,547
" 1889	19,334	21,872	63,819	6,303	....	9,163	365,182	54,727	540,606
" 1888	19,080	21,223	56,167	9,051	....	11,391	338,820	82,758	538,499
" 1887	38,635	24,541	59,254	9,005	180	15,945	367,209	76,707	591,479

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The following is a carefully prepared detail of the ways of transportation, whereby cattle and sheep reach Watertown and Brighton stock yards, as taken from our weekly stock market reports:

	1894.		1893.	
Via	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	137,003	570,273	102,834	162,785
Lowell	4,360	51,597	5,450	46,970
Eastern	7,514	17,571	10,126	41,038
Boston & Albany	30,863	48,783	30,108	279,171
On foot or boat	2,536	....	2,643	....
Old Colony	....	....	27	....
B. & M.	....	200	....	....
Totals	182,276	688,424	151,188	531,064

We can give a much more satisfactory annual report of arrivals of live stock than we could one year ago. As regards increase of cattle, 31,088 head. An increase in sheep amounting to 158,360. This increase in sheep is attributed to the exportation to England, for the following reason: Some four or five months ago, and since that time, prices at Liverpool and English ports on cattle from the States, have not been profitable; they sent over too many cattle, and were feeding England with choice beef at as low prices as it could be bought in Boston market. To stop that sort of unprofitable investments and still occupy space engaged in steamers, they sent less cattle and filled up space with sheep, and as a result, prices on cattle are getting into a more profitable channel; in one week of late nearly 10,000 sheep were sailing over the Atlantic from Boston.

The increase in hogs for Boston market, over last year, 296,403; in pigs an increase of 3,208, and in horses an increase of 11,755, with a total of 32,948 head. These figures in horses include only such as come by railroads and Eastern steamers. In 1893, arrivals of 21,193 against 33,136 in 1892 and 36,082 in 1891. Only in calves has the supply fallen off. In 1894 the number was 73,998, against 80,315, but only a difference of 6,319, or an average of 121 head less per week.

We consider the above a very good showing for the year. Hog receipts more than any time for at least ten years. In cattle a similar result, with the exception of last year. Prices on horses we can say are fully as satisfactory as last year for desirable qualities. Store pigs steady in price, and on cattle and sheep prices much the same as last January. We find, however, that hogs were quoted last year at 6¾c. for Northern dressed, and 5@5⅝ for Western ewes.

KENNEBEC COUNTY NEWS.

—Mrs. William J. Reed of Wayne fell, recently, breaking one bone of her fore arm.

—Miss Phœbe Pettingill of Wayne, who fell and broke her hip last summer, has recovered so as to sit up and do light work. She is 93 years old.

—The Gardiner and Richmond Mutual Fire Insurance Association, which was organized in Gardiner in October, has written over $40,000 worth of business.

—In the case of an appeal from the allowance of the will of the late William Winter of Hallowell, the Supreme Judicial Court has dismissed the appeal, and affirmed the decree of the Judge of Probate, allowing the will.

—Yesterday his associates in the county offices presented to the retiring County Commissioner, Hon. Charles Wentworth of Clinton, an elegant gold watch and chain, as a slight testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by them.

—A horse belonging to Wm. Wingate of Gardiner having died, an investigation was made, and a large spoonful of Paris green was found in the feeding box. Large quantities of the poison were also found in the hay. It is thought that this was put in after it got into Wingate's barn.

—Miss Emeline Faught of Riverside, better known as Aunt Millie Faught, died yesterday, at the great age of 98 years. She was the oldest person in town, and belonged to a long lived family. She was recovering from pneumonia, and received a stroke of paralysis, from which she died. Her intellect was clear and unclouded.

—Edward Harvey, formerly of Waterville, and a Fairfield young man, met with a serious accident while skating on the river above the dam at Fairfield, recently. They were engaged in the game of ice polo with a number of other boys, when they came forcibly together, locking skates, and both being violently thrown upon the ice. Young Harvey's leg was broken in two places, and the boy's head badly cut, necessitating a dozen or more stitches.

—The vital statistics of Waterville for the year 1894, show that the total number of deaths reported is 151. August was the month of the greatest mortality with a list of 25 deaths. The next highest month was November, when there were 22 deaths. In the list 19 people were more than 70, 7 over 80, and one man was 94 years old. The number of births for the year was 129, and all not yet reported, while the number of marriages was 87.

—Fifty-two girls have been committed to the Industrial School in Hallowell, during the past two years, thirty-six of them the past year. Portland sent 7, Augusta 3, Gardiner 2, Bangor 4, Calais 3, Rockland, Belfast, Lewiston and Ellsworth one each. Four hundred and eleven have been admitted since the organization of the school in 1875. Of these those with positively bad record since leaving the school number 37; married before majority, 80; after majority, 50; now in homes, 69; returned to friends, 40; dismissed as incorrigible, 8; unsuitable, 6; present number in the school, 75; increase, 10 in two years.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Organization was effected on the opening day (Wednesday) and the usual preliminary orders were passed in both branches.

In the Senate, Hon. Geo. M. Seiders of Cumberland county, was unanimously chosen President; Kendall M. Dunbar of Damariscotta, Secretary; Harold R. Smith of Whitefield, Assistant Secretary; Charles H. Lovejoy of Sidney, Messenger; Chas. L. Favour of Kittery, Assistant Messenger; A. B. T. Chadbourne of Dixmont, Folder; John A. Burton of Corinna, Assistant Folder.

The House organized by the election of Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, Speaker; W. S. Cotton, Clerk; E. M. Thompson, Assistant Clerk; W. J. Smith, Messenger; Geo. H. Fisher, First Assistant Messenger; F. A. Stevens, Second Assistant Messenger; Walter J. Neal, Mail Carrier.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, made some timely and forcible remarks, in the course of which he urged the members to guard with great care the avenues leading to the treasury; to create no new offices, and refuse to raise the salaries of existing officers.

The next thing in order will be the announcement of the committees that are all made up, and then the legislature will get down to solid work.

The Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society held their annual meeting Dec. 26th, and made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year, viz.: M. C. Chapman, Newburgh, President; Geo. W. Ritchie, Winterport, Vice President; E. H. Neally, Secretary; F. L. Palmer, Treasurer; Franklin Chase, Librarian; Board of Trustees, W. B. F. Twombly, C. M. Conant, E. C. West, M. H. Haley, A. H. Ellis, M. B. Goodrich, E. D. Tasker, Elnathan White, I. G. Reynolds. The society voted to put a covering over the grand stand, and also voted to have a horse trot the next Fourth of July. The next annual fair of the society will be held the 10th, 11th and 12th of September.

During the legislative session the post office address of Hon. Edward Wiggin, Master of the State Grange, will be Augusta.

Maine was unfortunate in regard to fires last year, the total loss being more than $1,700,000.

G. W. Bishop, the New York horse buyer, is scouring Maine in quest of horses to ship to a customer in England.

CITY NEWS.

—The annual roll call at the First Baptist church will occur Friday evening.

—Rev. J. F. Leland has received and accepted a call to Waltham, Mass.

—Henry A. Hall will again run the café at the State House this winter, supplying lunches, cigars, etc.

—A large number of the members of the legislature are nicely provided for at private houses.

—Lennan & Spaulding, dry goods dealers in this city, assigned Saturday, for the benefit of their creditors, to Hon. H. M. Heath.

—The story in this week's issue, by Miss Gertrude M. Cannon of this city, will be read with additional interest. It is a true story very pleasantly told.

—A house owned by Frank Raynes and occupied by S. Wertzel, burned Thursday morning. Loss, $2,000. The house and furniture were insured for $1500.

—We are glad to know that Postmaster Lynch is out again, after his long confinement to the house by sickness. He is steadily gaining in health and strength.

—There is a movement on foot to change the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of Masons from Portland to Augusta, when the new Masonic temple in this city is completed.

—The schools in the village district began Monday. Miss Reed, one of the assistant teachers in the high school, has resigned, and Miss Bertha Capen has been elected in her place.

—Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Cummings, having moved into the new Methodist parsonage, are to give a reception to their friends this (Thursday) afternoon and evening.

—Hon. Joseph H. Manley and daughter, accompanied by Miss Florence Parrott, will the last of March make an European tour. They will be absent four months. Mr. Manley has long contemplated making this trip.

—The members of the Universalist church, on Tuesday evening, gave a hearty reception to their new pastor, Rev. Mr. Hayden. The pastor has arranged for a series of Sunday evening lectures on interesting topics.

—Highland Lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected officers as follows: P. M., Frank Maxwell; M., Judge A. G. Andrews; F., Joseph Larrabee; O., Charles Dill; R., L. H. Cushing; F., A. W. Bean; R., George Colburn; I. W., J. N. Bradley; O. W., Fred Chapman.

—At the annual communication of Augusta Lodge, F. & A. M., held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: W. M., P. H. S. Vaughn; S. W., C. W. Jones; J. W., G. K. Black; S. D., F. L. Staples; J. D., William Sandieson; Treas., G. B. Keen; Sec., Joseph Williamson, Jr.

—On Thursday evening, at a meeting of Seth Williams Post G. A. R., Harry R. Hopkins resigned the position of Commander, and George E. Gay was elected to the place. P. M. Fogler was chosen Chaplain, and Dr. G. W. Martin, Surgeon, in place of Dr. Perkins, deceased.

—There was an alarm of fire Friday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, occasioned by a slight fire in S. T. Cannon's residence, State street, and the department responded. The fire was around the stovepipe hole of the chimney, and was due to a hot stove and unclean flue. No particular damage was done.

—A reception was tendered Miss Ethel Hyde of Bath, daughter of General Thomas W. Hyde of that city, by Hon. Joseph H. Manley, at his residence on Hospital street, Friday evening. About one hundred of the leading society people of Augusta were present. Miss Hyde favored the assemblage with several very fine musical selections.

—The R. B. Capen Rebekah Lodge No. 52 will be instituted at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday evening of next week, by the Grand Master, Samuel Adams of Belfast, together with other reprsentatives of the Grand Lodge. The Lodge will start under the most favorable auspices, as the charter list contains upwards of one hundred and twenty-five names.

—Rev. Mr. Darst of Boston, the evangelist who has been laboring with wonderful success at South Gardiner, preached at the First Baptist church in this city, Sunday afternoon, and at the close of the services baptized twelve candidates, recent converts at South Gardiner. They came here to administer the rite, as there are no conveniences of a baptistry at their home.

—The ladies of the Reading Club, of which Mrs. A. R. Boardmen is a member, remembered the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage by calling at her residence on Weston street, Tuesday evening, and presenting her a nice set of dishes and other articles of beauty and household use. There were gifts, also, from the Cross sisters, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Lippincott, and others. A nice supper was provided and Mrs. Boardmen entertained the company by donning her wedding bonnet, that was at the height of fashion a quarter of a century ago.

"Winter" and "Summer" were never more charmingly pictured than they are this season on Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar. This calendar is one of the most beautiful of the new year. It may be obtained at the druggist's, or, if his supply is exhausted, six cents in stamps should be sent to C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass., who will forward a calendar free. For ten cents two calendars will be sent.

We always expect a beautiful production in the annual calendar of N. W. Ayer & Co., the well known newspaper advertising agents, of Philadelphia, Pa., and we are not disappointed in their production for the new year. It has cheerful and inspiring business mottoes for every month in the year, beginning with a very hopeful one for the initial month.

James A. Bailey, Nate Salsbury and W. F. Cody have formed a partnership to consolidate the Wild West and Forepaugh shows next season, with a capital of $1,000,000. The new partners will have no interest in the Barnum and Bailey show.

The police investigation in New York city still goes on. The testimony given by the policemen concerning each other appears to be the truth, and shows the rottenness of the whole system from beginning to end.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Items of Maine News.

Joseph O. Cobb, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Union, died last week.

A tenement house at South Berwick, owned by William H. Flynn, and occupied by F. Minahane, was gutted by fire, Wednesday morning.

Biddeford's beautiful city hall was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss on building some $50,000. Besides the city offices it contained the post office and several stores.

A fire, Wednesday afternoon, occurred in Knowlton Bros.' brass foundry, in Camden, while the men were all working in the iron foundry adjoining. The damage was mostly to patterns, and will not exceed $500; no insurance.

J. A. Cilley & Co. of Fairfield, furniture manufacturers, made a voluntary assignment, Tuesday, for the benefit of their creditors. It is understood that the liabilities of the concern are over $20,000.

Mrs. Henry McCullum died in the Maine Central depot, Bangor, Wednesday morning, of heart disease. She was on her way to her home in St. John, N. B. Mrs. McCullum was about 35 years of age.

The will of Stephen S. Mitchell, the Saco druggist who died a few days ago, was made nineteen years ago in favor of his wife, who also receives $10,000 life insurance. A $5,000 policy is payable to his divorced wife and her heirs.

Burglars entered D. D. Hooper's shoe store in Biddeford, Thursday night. Only a few goods were taken. The breaking of a pane of glass in the front window frightened the burglars away before their job was completed.

Judge Strout at Bath, on Wednesday, sentenced Joseph W. Tebeau and Thomas Dojæ of Bath, to one year at hard labor at Thomaston, for larceny; and Antoine Jean of Topsham to six months at Augusta jail.

The gunboat "Castine" arrived at Castine, Monday, and received, with due ceremony, the pretty gift of a silver bowl, presented by the citizens of that place. John W. Dresser, Esq., made the presentation speech which was fittingly responded to by Commodore Perry.

The first real snow storm of the season came on Thursday, and resolved itself into a genuine blizzard. The storm was of wide extent and very severe. In Portsmouth the wind blew 70 miles an hour. Many wrecks were reported all along the coast. More than a foot of snow fell.

The following patents have been granted Maine inventors: Fred D. Harding, Baldwin, garment supporting clasp; Ernest L. Morrill, Saco, yarn separator for ring spinning machines; Reuben A. Sherry and G. B. Fairfield, portable swing; Henry R. Stickney, Portland, apparatus for cooking corn, etc., in cans.

The following postmasters for Maine have been appointed: L. J. Twitchell, Montville, vice J. C. Carey, removed; C. E. Parker, Phillips, vice G. D. Austin, removed; F. B. Howe at East Bethel, vice H. O. Blake, resigned; Will Berry at Madrid, vice Isaac Chick, resigned; G. E. Crockett at South Naples, vice L. P. Crockett, resigned.

Joe E. and Newall Gabriel, the Old Town Indians, were arraigned in the Municipal Court, Bangor, Thursday afternoon, charged with the murder of Enacil Camille, a Spaniard, and Charles Langley, a Frenchman, at Millinocket, Sunday, the 23d. Both pleaded not guilty. They were committed to jail, to await trial in February. Frank Newall was held as an important witness.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Maine General Hospital, in Portland, the surgical staff reported to the directors that for best results an outlay of about $1500 in the purchase of instruments and sterilizers was required. While the directors were considering how they could best provide for this expenditure, Hon. W. W. Thomas made some inquiries in regard to the matter, and then said he saw no reason why he shouldn't pay the bill and offered to do so. The offer was gladly accepted.

The prisoners in the Belfast jail succeeded in some way in obtaining liquor on Christmas, and got jolly drunk. Hearing a disturbance, Sheriff Littlefield went into the jail, when the tramps assaulted him. Four of them rushed past him and out of the door and escaped. Deputy Sheriff Harry Littlefield fired at the escaping prisoners and thinks he hit one. The sheriff got out and appealed to the county commissioners for assistance to guard the jail. Mr. Littlefield was not seriously injured. For a time the drunken tramps had command of the corridor.

From Melrose, Mass., comes the sad story of the death of Mrs. Sidney Howe, daughter of County Commissioner Nahum Hinckley of Bluehill, Me. The servant girl, Maggie Callahan, was starting the kitchen fire when a live coal rolled out of the grate and in a moment her clothing was in flames. Her screams brought Mrs. Howe to her assistance. Without thinking of her own danger, she made an heroic effort to extinguish the girl's clothing. In so doing her own clothing caught fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Mrs. Howe ran out to the door to call for assistance, and fell in the doorway, insensible, with her clothing still burning. The house caught fire. Passers by saw the smoke pouring from the house and heard the cries of assistance from the women. After several moments of hard work the fire on the women's clothing was smothered and the flames checked in the rooms. Mrs. Howe was tenderly lifted from where she had fallen insensible at the door, when calling for help, and carried to an inner room. She had been terribly burned about the body, arms and face, and inhaled the flames. She died without having gained consciousness.

Maine Press Association.

The annual meeting of this association will be held in Augusta, Jan. 30th and 31st, 1895. Election of officers on the evening of the 30th, in the Senate Chamber of the capitol. The next day, in the afternoon, there will be the usual literary exercises, to which the public are invited.

The Angier Chemical Co., 50 Harcourt St., Boston, are giving away twelve beautiful lithographed cards (in several colors each), all different designs. A complete set of these cards, and one of Angier's Letter Scales will be forwarded to any one inclosing a two cent stamp and sending them the addresses of five persons known to be suffering from any throat or lung trouble.

A great auction sale of fine horses is soon to take place in this city, at Cony's stable. Reference is had to the advertisement elsewhere. This is a special sale, and those desiring to purchase should make a note of it.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Maine News.

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Items of General News.

The December expenditures of the government exceeded the receipts by about five million dollars.

At Indianapolis, Ind., A. Fitzgerald, President of the Irish Land League, died Sunday, aged 65.

Hon. George M. Stearns, a noted politician and lawler, died at his residence in Brookline, Mass., early Monday morning.

Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, wife of D. C. Bloomer, died at Council Bluffs, aged 77. She was the inventor of the bloomer costume.

The Boston Transit company has decided to take the old Haymarket station. The price agreed was $750,000. It is understood the location will be used as a station of the proposed subway.

A special from Indianapolis says State Treasurer Albert Gall was caught for $65,000 in the failure, last year, of the Indianapolis National Bank, and has turned over all his property to the Trustees for his creditors.

A dispatch from Montevedio says: A house at San Gabriel used as a hospital, has been burned by the Brazilian troops. More than 120 rebels perished. Several who tried to escape were forced back into the flames by bayonets.

W. W. Thomas, Jr., ex-United States minister to Sweden, was given a reception in Y. M. C. A. Hall at Providence, R. I., Saturday night, by the Swedish-Americans of Rhode Island. Governor Brown, Mayor Olney, and President Williams of Brown University, attended.

Fearful rains have fallen on the coast of Colombia. The village of Gaira, five miles south of Santa Maria, was washed away by the heavy floods, and about fifty persons drowned. In Santa Maria between 40 and 50 houses were destroyed, and a large number damaged by the flood. Railroad tracks and bridges on the Santa Maria road leading out to Rio Frio, have been washed away.

The work of demolishing the old mansion in Lafayette Square, Washington, where James G. Blaine died and where the Seward assassination was attempted, began Monday. The articles which were in the room where Mr. Blaine died were carefully removed, and it is understood that they will be appropriately displayed in rooms set apart for that purpose in the new theatre which is to be built on the spot. Some of the rooms of the house are found to have mantels of rare and beautiful black marble, painted over.

The Hanover street Congregational church in Manchester, N. H., is the first ecclesiastical body in New Hampshire, if not in New England, to adopt the now famous individual communion cups. For some time the matter has been debated in the church, and at a meeting Friday night it was decided to adopt the innovation. The move was doubtless hastened by a report from the leading Congregational church in Rochester, N. Y., to the effect that an analyses of the contents in the bottom of an old-fashioned communion cup used there showed no less than seventeen different kinds of bacteria.

The treasury of Sonoma county, Cal., was robbed of nearly $8000, Friday, and County Treasurer Stofer was left insensible in the treasury vault, the robbers locking the door on him. Stofer said he opened his office as usual at 9 o'clock. As he was carrying one of the trays with money from the vault, a man stepped into the door of the vault, and with an uplifted dagger in his hand told him to drop the tray. As he stooped over to lay the tray down, the robber struck him a powerful blow on the back which rendered him unconscious. He says the man must have gained admittance to the office during the night, and waited for him to open the safe.

Ex-U. S. Senator James G. Fair, the bonanza millionaire, died of asthma, Friday night, at the Lick House, San Francisco, Cal. He was born in Belgrade, Ireland, in 1831, and came to this country with his parents when he was 12 years old. He received a business education in Chicago, and paid much attention to scientific studies. It was with the Forty-Niners that he went to California, and there he got his start, but his great luck came to him in the Nevada mines, where he amassed a fortune of $50,000,000. With others he formed a partnership, and purchased the control of several well known mines that yielded a total of $200,000,000 during his superintendency.

A most horrible and fatal accident occurred at Silver Lake, Lake county, Oregon, caused by the overturning of a lamp at a gathering on Christmas eve, in which over forty lives were lost and sixteen persons badly injured, five of whom will probably die. The gathering had assembled at the hall above Chrisman Bros.' store, and consisted of children, who, with their parents and relatives, were having a grand time and enjoying what Santa Claus had brought them. The *Lakeview Examiner* says: "Some one attempted to get where he could see and hear better by jumping upon a bench in the middle of the hall. In doing so his head struck a lamp suspended from the ceiling, causing the oil to run out, which immediately caught fire. While trying to take the lamp down it was tipped so the oil ran out on the floor, setting fire to the building. From that time on the scene was terrible to behold." During the panic, as we have stated above, forty persons were killed and sixteen injured.

Robert B. Pettie, staff correspondent of the *World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb., has just returned from a two weeks' tour into southwestern Nebraska, in order to investigate the reports in circulation of the destitution in that portion of the State. Dundy and Frontier may be summarized as follows: In those counties, particularly in Keith, Perkins, Chase, Hayes and Dundy, the destitution is extreme. Almost two-thirds of the people in these counties are dependent upon charity for existence. There is little or no fuel. Remarkably fine weather is all that has prevented loss of life by exposure. There is no money in the county treasury to help the destitute, because in fifteen counties of the State almost no taxes have been collected since June. The shiftless have left the country, and only farm owners remain. There is almost no water there. No crops were raised at all last year, except in the occasional irrigated districts, and ditch irrigation is not possible in some of these counties, because there are no streams. Most of the destitute live in sod houses. There have been only three crops raised in nine years.

Following close on the Christmas festivities in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, came a bloody fight on Wednesday, with the result of one prisoner dead and another wounded and a guard seriously injured. The affair occurred about ten. The sub guards had generally been on duty, and the convicts had been in the habit of taking undue liberties. Recently Warden James determined to put a stop to this, and placed S. J. Temple of Columbian county, one of the strictest guards in the institution, in this shop. The prisoners did not like Temple, and information was conveyed to him that three of them were making threats against him. There were Joseph O'Day, a forger; John Burke; robber; John Bird, manslaughter. Temple reported these three for making threats, and hearing of this, the trio lay in wait for him in the foundry. Hearing Burke, he seized him around the neck, when O'Day struck him over the head with an iron bar. Guards Fulton and Butler rushed to Temple's assistance and the other prisoners in the shop flocked to the scene. Temple managed to shoot at one Gardiner, a prisoner who came to the aid of the other three, the bullet taking effect in the calf of the latter's leg. By this time the guards succeeded in freeing Temple from the convicts. O'Day turned to strike at Temple when the guards shot him through the right lung. O'Day died soon afterwards. Temple will recover from his injuries, and the convicts engaged in the mutiny will be severely punished.

Brunswick Locals.

Mr. John Murray, aged 75 years, died on Friday last. Mr. M. was born in Westbrook but had resided in this town for many years. He was one of our prosperous farmers, and a man highly respected by a large circle of friends. A singular circumstance connected with his decease was the death of his brother, Mr. Joel Murray, aged 85 years, who died at Westbrook the day previous.—The new pulp mill at Pejepscot went into operation Monday. Seventy-five men will be employed. A large paper mill will be erected on the falls next summer.—The prospect is flattering for the establishment of a large clothing manufactory in the building formerly occupied by the Dennison Box Company. In consequence of the removal of the box manufactory from our village to Roxbury, Mass., and the removal of a large number of its operatives to that place there are over forty vacant tenements now in our village.—The storm on Thursday gave us six inches of snow, and sleighing is quite good, which the farmers are improving by hauling logs to the mills and wood and hay to our market.—Sunday morning the thermometer stood 6° below zero—the coldest this winter.—Mr. Amos L. Stanwood, in the 76th year of his age, died Dec. 29th. For the past fifty years he has had charge of the express business in our village which he has conducted with promptness and courtesy, and leaves many warm friends to mourn his departure.—The college term commences Jan. 8th and the medical school in two weeks.

Supreme Court at Augusta.

Albert W. Thayer vs. Charles Milliken. This is an action for alleged breach of contract for water for the Augusta House and stable for five years. The jury disagreed, and were discharged for a further consideration of the case. City of Augusta vs. town of Randolph. This is an action to recover for pauper supplies amounting to $149, alleged to have been furnished to Dennis Parent and family of wife and five children, in the winter of 1893. This case was tried before the Judge, and he rendered his decision that the defendants are liable for $69.79. Louise Shaw vs. Eugene A. Chase; an action to recover a balance of $148.50 for 28 weeks' board at $3.50 per week, and also for 50 days and 50 nights' nursing through a sickness of typhoid fever, at $1 for each day and $1 for each night, furnished in the fall of 1891. Verdict for plaintiff for $133.50. This completed the list of cases for jury trial and the jury were finally excused on Saturday.

The Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association met at the State House, Tuesday, and reëlected Eugene M. Hersey of Bangor, President; a long list of vice presidents, &c. A committee was appointed to effect legislation. The President made a fine annual address. The association believes in the reforming of the warden system, and the recommendation of $40,000 in view of having the commissioners able to hire good officers, and place certain districts under their control.

Petitions are being circulated asking the legislature to authorize, empower and instruct the county commissioners of Aroostook county to erect a court house in Caribou during 1895.

The Markets.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]
Live Stock Yards, Jan. 1, 1895.
At Brighton.

Maine Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.
Butler & Johnson,		15		
W. W. Hall,		19		14
P. W. Thompson,		21	50	20
M. D. Holt		23		23
E. E. Chapman,		6		19
J. M. Philbrook,		12		23
Libby Bros.,		13		20
O. W. Rolfe,		8		
Dennison & Rogers,		3		8

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,642; sheep, 11,240; hogs, 29,326; calves, 898; horses, 399.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 120; sheep, 50; calves, 127; horses, 60.

CATTLE EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

During the past week the number of cattle shipped to the old country from Boston was 1778 head of cattle, 3028 sheep, 19 horses. Market at Liverpool and London rules steady on State cattle at 10½@11½c., estimated dressed weight; fancy, 12c., dressed weight.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

A fair week for business in live stock. It would be better for all concerned if the stock trains were prompt at the market yards Tuesday morning. This waiting for stock to arrive creates an unpleasant feeling with the buyers, and in some cases they go into the city and buy dressed meats. Cattle were selling at steady prices, and in fair demand at 3@5¾c., dressed weight; a few fancy at 6@7½c., dressed weight.

The sheep market was well patronized, and prices fairly firm. Bargains were easily closed on the better grades, at good rates; common grades of sheep low. We quote sales on sheep at 1@3c.; lambs, 2@4c. per lb.

A good run of fat hogs within the week, and prices rule steady; 4½@5c., live weight, for Western, and 5¾c., dressed weight, for country lots.

A quick trade in calves noticed, and prices well sustained. The run much larger than last week, but they were all wanted. We quote prices, 2½@5¾c.; a few fancy calves at 6c. per lb.

A good line of milch cows arrived, and prices received were $20@$46 per head; fancy cows at $50@$68.

The movement in horses about as we found it a week ago. The better class of horses find a ready sale, which statement cannot be said for common grades, the latter selling at $50@$95; chunks, for business, at $100@$135; heavy draft, $140@$225; drivers at all sorts of prices, according to fancy.

Live poultry in light receipts, with sales at 8@9c. per lb.

SALES OF STOCK ON EASTERN TRAIN.

Libby Bros. sold calves, of 120 lbs., at 5½c. per lb. J. M. Philbrook sold at 5¼@5½c. W. W. Hall sold 6 oxen, of fair weights, at fair prices. E. C. Foss sold 12 cattle, weighing from 900 to 1415 lbs., at 3@3½c. J. & J. N. Neal sold 2 cattle, 3230 lbs., at 3¾c., live weight; 2 cattle, 3440 lbs., at 4½c.; 2 do., of 2700 lbs., at 4½c.; 2 do., of 3000 lbs., at 4½c.

REMARKS.

As we start upon a new year we would wish all the readers of the *Maine Farmer* a "Happy New Year," and may the interest in the raising of live stock in the old Pine Tree State never die out. What seems of vital importance to every Maine farmer is to try to secure the best results, breed for stock that will mature quickly, so that in three years steers may reach the weight of 1400@1500 lbs. If such results can be secured in the West, why can they not in Maine? We find no fault with *some* of the cattle that come to market from Maine, and we could show arrivals last month that were worthy of comment, as to size and quality, but we want an increase of the number of choice Maine cattle, as well as in other parts of New England. We believe that the time is not far distant when New England can compete with the West in the raising of live stock. From past experience there is almost always some part of the year when fat hogs bring a good price, and are a source of profit to the raisers. Too many hogs cannot be raised. Farmers, keep up your courage, and raise all the live stock you can in 1895.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNESDAY.

Buyers of milch cows do not come around to the extent they did before cows were put in quarantine. For some reason, many of the buyers do not want tuberculin used upon the cattle they are expected to buy, they are afraid of the ill effects it will have upon healthy cattle, which of course is bad for the trade in milch cows in particular. We heard of only 5 cows being sold on Wednesday, and these were by R. Connors, 5 head of choice new milch cows that found sale at $55 a head, subject to inspector's test.

Store Pigs—Only a few put upon the market, sales at $1.50@$5.00 per head as to quality.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1895.

The following are to-day's quotations of provisions, produce, etc.:

Pork—Long and short cuts and heavy backs at $15 50; light backs, $14 50; lean lends, $16 00; fresh ribs, 7½c.; sausage, 7½c.

Hams at 9½@10½c.; smoked shoulders at 7½c.

Bacon at 10c.; corned and fresh shoulders, 7c.

Lard—Tierces at 7¾c. per lb., with pails at 8¼@8¾c. per lb.

Hogs—Choice city dressed at 6½c. per lb.; country do., 5¾c.

Butter—24@25½c. for best fresh made cream; fair to good at 22@24c.; fresh dairies, 21@22½c.; imitation, 18@19c.; ladle, 15@16c.

Cheese—Northern best at 11¼@11¾c.; Western, 10½@11c.

Eggs—Eastern fancy nearby, 30@32c.; best Eastern, 26c.; Western choice, 23@24c.; Michigan, 25c.

Poultry—Fowls, Northern at 11@12c.; chickens, Northern choice, 13@15c.; fowls, Western at 9@10c.; chickens, 11@12c.; Northern turkeys at —@—c.; Western do., 11@12c.; choice ducks, 10@12c.

Beans—Pea, $1 65@1 85; medium at $1 60@1 70; yellow eyes at $2 05@2 15; Red Kidneys at $2 05@2 15; medium and pea, foreign, $1 65@1 70.

Hay—Best, $14 50@15 50; lower grades at $10 00@14 00; rye straw, $11 50@12 00.

Potatoes—Aroostook Hebrons, 58@60c. per bush.; do Rose, 55c.; N. H. Hebrons at 53@55c.; do. white stock, 53@55c.; Dakota Red, 50c.

Apples—Kings, $2 25@3 00; Baldwins, $2 00@2 25; Greenings at $2 00@2 25; No. 2s, $1 00@1 25.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 31.

New 4's reg.,	113¼
New 4's coup.,	115
United States 2's reg.,	97
Central Pacific 1sts,	103½
Denver & R. G. 1sts,	113
Erie 2ds,	64
Kansas Pacific Consols,	76
Oregan Nav. 1sts,	110
Kansas Pacific 1sts,	104

ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS.

What the Beautiful Girl Herself Says.

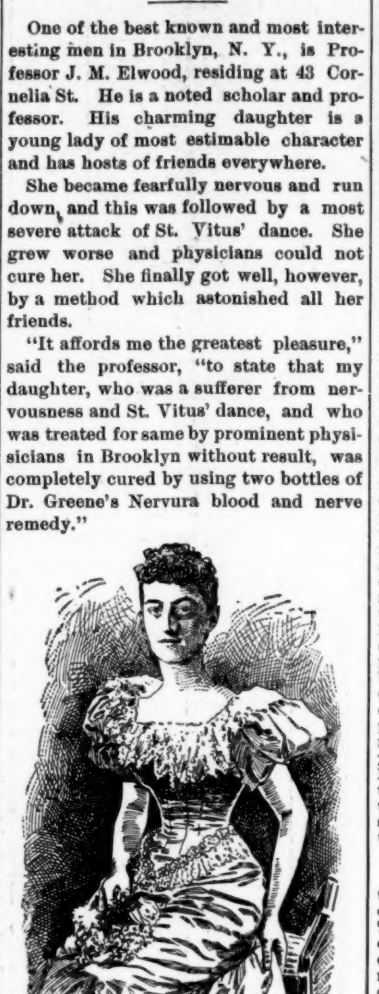
Surprising Story of the Daughter of a Noted Professor.

How She Excited the Curiosity of All Her Friends.

One of the best known and most interesting men in Brooklyn, N. Y., is Professor J. M. Elwood, residing at 43 Cornelia St. He is a noted scholar and professor. His charming daughter is a young lady of most estimable character and has hosts of friends everywhere.

She became fearfully nervous and run down, and this was followed by a most severe attack of St. Vitus' dance. She grew worse and physicians could not cure her. She finally got well, however, by a method which astonished all her friends.

"It affords me the greatest pleasure," said the professor, "to state that my daughter, who was a sufferer from nervousness and St. Vitus' dance, and who was treated for same by prominent physicians in Brooklyn without result, was completely cured by using two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."


MISS ELWOOD.

Such strong evidence as this must convince everybody of the genuine worth of this great medicine. Mr. Elwood's word is as good as gold. When he makes a statement people know they can depend upon it. Just such reliable statements about Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy are constantly appearing, and the people everywhere have the utmost confidence in this wonderful medicine.

They take it, and perfect health results. The popular Miss Elwood thinks it is indeed a wonderful remedy when it will cure what all the skill of other physicians cannot benefit.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

AUGUSTA CITY MARKET.

[Corrected weekly for the Maine Farmer.]

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Apples—$1.25@$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Pea beans $1 50@2 00; Yellow Eyes $1 75.

Butter—Ball butter 20@25c. Creamery 22 @ 25c.

Cheese—Factory and domestic new 12c.

Cotton Seed Meal—$1 08@1 10 per cwt.

Eggs—Fresh, 23@25c. per dozen.

Flour—St. Louis $3 50@$4 00; Patent $4 00@$4 50.

Grain—Corn 61c; oats 40c; barley 65c; Rye 75c.

Hay—Loose $9@10; pressed $12@15.

Straw—$5 50@$6.00

Hides and Skins—Cow hides, 1½c, dividing on 90 lbs; ox hides, 2½c; bulls and stags, 1½c.

Lime and Cement—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 60.

Lard—Tierce 7¾@9c; in tins, 10¾@12c; pure compound lard, 6@6½c.

Meal—Corn 56c; rye 75@80c.

Shorts—95c.@$1 00 per hundred.

Provisions—Clear salt pork, 9c.; beef per side 7@9c; ham 12@14½c; fowls, 10c; chickens, 12@14c; turkeys 15 to 20c. Lambs, 7c; 10c; veals, 6@7c; round hog, 6@7c.

Produce—Potatoes, 40@45c. per bu.; cabbages, 1c. per lb.; beets, 1c. per lb.; turnips, 50c. per bush.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Apples—Choice per bbl., $2 00@2 25; fair to good, $1 75@2 00; Baldwins $1 75@2 00; evaporated, 11@13c. per lb.

Butter—17@18c. for choice family creamery, 24@25c.

Beans—Pea, $2 15@2 25; Yellow Eyes, $2 25@2 30.

Cheese—Maine and Vermont Factory. 11½@12½c; N. Y. Factory, 11½@12½c.

Flour—Superfine, $2 50@$2 85; Spring X and XX, $3 90@4 10; Roller Michigan, $3 25@3 50; St. Louis Winter Patents, $3 50@3 75.

Fish—Cod, Shore, $5 00@5 50; Scaled herring per box, 11@15c; Mackerel, shore, $19 00@22 00.

Grain—Corn, bag lots, 60c; oats 43@45c; cotton seed, car lots, $21 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $23 00; sacked bran, car lots, $18 00@19 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $19 00@21 00; middlings, car lots, $20 00@21 00; middlings, bag lots, $20 00@22 00.

Lard—Per tierce, 8¼@8½c per lb.; per tub, 8@8¼c; pail, 8¾@9c.

Potatoes—55@60c per bushel; sweet, $3 00@3 50.

Provisions—Fowl, 10@12c.; spring chickens, 13@15c.; turkeys, 15@18c.; eggs, 26@27c; extra beef, $9 00@$9 50; pork backs, $16 00; clear, $16 50; hams, 10@10½c; covered, 11@11½.

BANGOR PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Apples—Choice strung, 6@8c per lb.; choice sliced, 10@12c.

Beans—Yellow eyes, $1 80@$1 90 per bush.; hand picked pea, $1 90@$2.25.

Butter—Best, 20@22c per lb.; fair to good, 18@19c.

Eggs—Fresh laid, 22@28c per doz.

Cheese—Best factory, per lb., (new) 10@11c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 10c.

Provisions—Pork, country clear 10c.; Western 9c. Chickens, 15@20c.

Grain—Oats, prime country, 48c.

Hay—Best loose, $7 00@9 00.

Corn—67c; meal, 68c.

Potatoes—40@45 per bush.

GOV. CLEAVES' ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the suffrages of the people, the legislative authority of the state has been committed to your care. That the power will be wisely exercised, in the interest of good and progressive government, is the confident expectation of those who have conferred on you these important responsibilities.

State Finances.

The financial condition of the State, as shown by the excellent report of the State Treasurer, is most gratifying. The receipts from all sources for the year ending December 31, 1893, including the balance in the treasury January 1, 1893, were $2,169,598.85. The disbursements during that time were $1,833,881.71. The receipts for the year ending December 31, 1894, including the balance in the treasury January 1, 1894, were $1,986,689.01. The disbursements during the year were $1,528,493.16. There was a balance in the treasury on the first day of January, 1895, of $458,195.85.

Without special reference at this time to our financial history and the valor and patriotism of our people during the war for the preservation of the Union and the years that closely followed, it will be observed that the net indebtedness on the thirty-first day of December, 1874, after deducting the amount in the sinking fund, was $5,570,876, nearly all of which was incurred for war purposes, and on which amount the annual interest charge was $334,252. During the following twenty years there was paid on this debt $3,167,876, reducing the bonded indebtedness of the state, on the thirty-first day of December, 1894, to $2,403,000, and reducing the annual interest charge from $334,252 in 1874, to less than $76,000 at the present time. This excellent financial history marks the intelligence and wisdom of our people and their representatives.

The outstanding bonds of the State, bearing interest at 3 per centum, command a premium. Our cities and towns, in making their temporary and permanent loans, are negotiating their securities on a 4 per centum basis, and in many instances for less. The bonds of the State and of her municipalities are among the choicest investments, and are in quick demand, not only by our own people, but throughout the financial centers of New England and the middle states. The high financial credit of our State and of her various municipalities rests upon a permanent basis, and will be secure in the future under the operation of existing constitutional provisions, limiting the obligations to be incurred by the State and placing a restraint upon the power of our municipalities to create an indebtedness beyond the limit expressed in the constitution. It is undisputed that these judicious constitutional safeguards are the underlying forces that give us our great financial strength and stability, and permanency in the high values that attach to our securities.

Temporary Loan.

There was outstanding against the State on the first day of January, 1893, a temporary loan of $300,000 that had existed for several years. This loan had reached the constitutional limit of the power of the legislature to creat indebtedness, except for suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion or for purposes of war. Not only our financial credit, but a safe and conservative monetary policy for the future, required that this loan should be paid, and paid from our receipts without increasing State taxation. This imperative necessity was upon us, and some deserving measures, requiring appropriations of money at the last session of the Legislature, were compelled to yield to this demand.

I am pleased to state to you and the people that during the past two years the entire temporary loan of $300,000 has been paid from the receipts of the treasury. In addition to this, $103,300 has been paid from the treasury during the time on our bonded indebtedness, thus reducing the state debt during the years 1893 and 1894 $403,300, and our interest charges not less than $17,000. On the first day of January, 1895, as before stated, the unexpended balance in the treasury was $458,195.85; more than sufficient to meet all our outstanding current liabilities.

State Tax.

The State tax for the year 1893 was two and three-fourths mills on a dollar. The levy for 1894 was on a basis of two and one-half mills making a reduction in the State tax for the past year, of $77,634. From a careful examination I am satisfied there will be some reduction in our receipts the present year, from the various sources of revenue outside of the direct tax levy; and you may find, as the session progresses, that the necessary expenditures of the State government will require a levy for 1895, nearly equal to the reduced assessment of last year. I can, however, safely recommend that for the year 1896 the state tax be reduced by you to two mills on a dollar. On the revised valuation this rate would reduce the tax to be levied for State purposes, on the cities and towns for 1896, $162,239.16; and with other receipts would still yield sufficient revenue to meet all necessary requirements.

Upon this basis there will be a tax of only twenty cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of the property of the State, and one-half of this, under a statute that has existed for more than twenty years, will be devoted solely to school purposes. Deducting this school tax, which is distributed to aid in maintaining our schools, the rate of taxation for the support of the State government will be only ten cents on one hundred dollars; the lowest rate of taxation for that purpose that has existed since Maine was admitted into the American Union as an independent state. This can easily be accomplished and every need of the State properly provided for. If a gradual reduction of the State tax is continued by judicious legislation, it will in the future be a comparatively light charge upon the people.

Municipal Taxation.

The Legislature has imposed upon cities and towns the necessity of fulfilling certain public duties, and has conferred upon them the authority to raise and appropriate money therefor. Under our system of government they must construct and maintain roads for the convenience of public travel, they must provide for those who fall into distress, and relieve them from want and suffering, they must aid in establishing and maintaining public schools, and are charged with many other important public trusts. The welfare of society depends upon a proper execution of the duties imposed. The performance of these obligations requires taxation, and the principal portion of all taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the various cities and towns in the State, is for the purpose of maintaining their city and town governments, and of fulfilling the duties they owe to the public. The assessment of taxes to raise money to be expended for these necessary purposes, will continue in some form, as long as the government exists.

The theory of our law is that all our citizens shall bear, according to their ability and means, a just proportion of the burdens necessary for defence, for the support of our institutions, and for any other public purpose. It is recognized, that taxation does not always fall with perfect equality upon every citizen. It will be found difficult to devise a system that in its practical operation, will accomplish this desirable result. As stated by a distinguished chief justice of the United States supreme court: "Absolute equality in taxation can never be attained. That system is best which comes the nearest to it. The same rules cannot be applied to the listing and valuation of all kinds of property; railroads, banks, partnerships, manufacturing associations, telegraph companies, and each one of the numerous agencies of business which the inventions of the age are constantly bringing

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

PETROLEUM

Of Ancient and Modern Times

From the dawn of history, Petroleum, Rock or Earth Oil, has been known to mankind. Not as we have known it since 18[illegible], in its various manufactured forms such as kerosene, lubricating oils, etc., but in the *crude* state. Chinese history mentions it in records of four thousand years ago. The Persians, Assyrians and Egyptians from the time of Rameses knew its value, and "earth oil" was once *worth its weight in gold*, being considered a sovereign cure for many diseases, especially those of the throat and lungs.

It remained for modern science, in the person of Mr. Angier, a practical chemist, to solve the problem of rendering this wonderful healing oil pleasant to the palate and acceptable to the stomach, at the same time retaining all its curative virtues. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is an ancient remedy in modern form. It is considered by the medical profession as more than a substitute for cod liver oil, and it is an unequaled remedy for throat and lung diseases and for all wasting conditions of the system.

Married.

In this city, Jan. 1, by Rev. C. A. Hayden, G. W. Sylvester of Lawrence, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth L. Good of Augusta.

In this city, Jan. 1, by Rev. J. F. Leland, Furber Flynt to Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery.

In Appleton, Dec. 23, Charles Towle to Miss Lucy Frohock.

In Bath, Dec. 23, James S. McFarland to Miss Harriet Frazier; Dec. 24, Walter P. Kingsbury to Miss Lida Perkins, all of Bath.

In Bremen, Dec. 25, William K. Weston of Bremen, to Miss Catherine S. Bryant of Bristol; Dec. 25, Almore K. Osier to Miss Julia E. Osier, both of Bremen.

In Brooklin, Dec. 22, George Frank Gott to Miss Linnie A. Freethy, both of Brooklin.

In Biddeford, Dec. 25, Wm. G. Jennings of Biddeford to Miss Carrie B. Clough of Kennebunk.

In Bridgton, Dec. 24, Winfield Scott Phinney to Miss Gertrude M. Douglass; Dec. 24, William Illingworth to Miss Jessie M. Martin, all of Bridgton.

In Bar Harbor, Dec. 1, William Clark to Miss Jennie Gertrude Brown, both of Mt. Desert.

Died.

In this city, Dec. 26, Daniel Withee, aged 88 years, 3 months.

In Allen's Mills, Dec. 22, Frank Spencer Carvill, aged 20 years.

In Biddeford, Dec. 25, Joshua S. Hooper, aged 72 years.

In Bath, Dec. 22, Andrew Merchant, aged 56 years.

In Bridgton, Dec. 22, Miss Susan C. Cousens, aged 81 years.

In Brunswick, Miss Ann Jackson, aged 73.

In Brownfield, Dec. 14, John Miller, aged 43 years.

In Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, Mrs. Mary Ann Clark, widow of the late Nathan Marble, formerly of Paris, Me.

In Bangor, Dec. 23, Patrick Somers, aged 77 years; Dec. 21, Wilbur F. Brann, aged 62 years; Dec. 24, James E. McCann; Dec. 27, Freddie H., infant son of F. H. and Fannie Grant; Dec. 28, Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and Margaret Cochran.

In Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 23, Capt. Chas. H. Scollay, formerly of Bath, Me., aged 50 years.

In Denver, Col., Dec. 25, William Edwin, eldest son of the late Wm. B. and Lucy Eaton Pierce of Augusta, Me., aged 56 years.

In Deering, Dec. 26, Joel Murray, aged 86 years, 8 months.

In Deer Isle, Dec. 16, James E. Gross, aged 52 years.

In Eastbrook, Dec. 21, Whiting J. Kingman, aged 72 years, 5 months.

In East Fairfield, Dec. 25, Miss Mary Jennings, aged 37 years.

In East Pittston, Nov. 28, Mrs. Mary J., wife of William Moody, aged 71 years, 10 months. She was indeed a devoted wife and loving mother; may the peace of God keep and comfort the hearts touched by this sorrow, and may the memory of her life be an inspiration to us all.

In East Eddington, Dec. 26, Ambrose H Sweet, aged 79 years, 3 months.

In Ellsworth, Dec. 21, Mrs. Nancy A. Trewgory, aged 79 years, 3 months.

In Farmington, Dec. 20, John E. Jones, aged 65 years, 3 months; Dec. 20, Edward T. Ellingwood, aged 64 years.

Wiscasset Locals.

Enough iron has been purchased to complete the W. & Q. road to Branch Mills, and leave 100 tons for sidings, etc. The rails are now laid within three miles of Weeks' Mills. The W. & Q. is now building a car shed near the car shop, 22x96 feet. The year of ex-Chief Engineer W. A. Nickerson, of the W. & Q., expired Dec. 1, and Timothy R. Atkinson of North Anson, who has been serving in a minor capacity, succeeds him.—Albert Erskine has finished a fine wharf west of the new W. & Q. wharf. To Mr. Erskine's wharf the steamer Sagadahoc now lies moored for the winter.—Mr. Thomas Call of Wiscasset possesses the champion hen of Maine. She began this season to beat the record by laying 79 eggs in 79 consecutive days. Then, doubtless fearing that too much continued effort might produce heart disease, or some other "dread lesion," she suspended business and took a four days' vacation, to what haven of rest or sanitary resort Mr. Call doesn't know. Then biddy returned *egg*sactly as before, full of business, till she finally made the *egg*straordinary record of 100 eggs in 102 days, not reckoning the brief vacation of four days. She is a Plymouth Rock. Mr. C. says he would not take $10 for such an enterprising hen.—The writer can beat the 15½-pound turnip yarn from Augusta. This fall I harvested in my garden four Rutabaga turnips weighing as follows: 17½, 18, 20 and 24 pounds, the last one measuring 35½ inches in circumference. Call at my cellar, ye doubters, and I'll convince you; I have them yet.—Mr. Day of Ellsworth is preparing to make spring beds at the old shoe factory in Wiscasset.—School has begun here with the same teachers as last term.—Good hay and apples are abundant and cheap in Wiscasset. Gorham.

"Better Than Ever Before."

GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.

The next Term will begin Jan. 30, 1894. Tuition and text books free. Good board very reasonable. Unsurpassed chance for a good professional education. For catalogue, etc., address W. J. CORTHELL, Gorham, Me.

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

MAKING HAY.

BY THOMAS DONOHO.

Grandpa's way of making hay
Has long ago passed by.
His old-time way seems slow, to-day,
While a storm is drawing nigh.
So here we go, while we ride and mow,
With machines on every hand.
We ride and rake the hay to make,
While haying o'er the land.

In grandpa's day they mowed away
With a crooked sneth and scythe.
It was puff and blow and try to mow,
While they stooped to swing and writhe.
They used to blow, and try to show
What labor they could stand.
They little knew what machines could do,
While haying o'er the land.

They were up with the sun, then ate and run,
And work till late at night.
To mow and scratch over an acre patch
Would be all there was in sight.
With their little rakes, they used to make,
They scratched around by hand.
They little knew what a horse could do,
While haying o'er the land.

If Grandpa Gray was alive to-day,
And could see us making hay,
He would run with fright from the pesky sight,
He would not care to stay.
Yet the old-time way of grandpa's day
Was all they had on hand.
They little knew what our boys would do,
While haying o'er the land.

So here we go, while we ride and mow,
With machines on every hand.
We mow to-day, and rake the hay,
While we sit and give command.
Could we be content with our blessings sent
From the Giver of all so grand,
It seems, indeed, we have all we need,
While haying o'er the land.

Everett, Mass,

Our Story Teller.

MRS. DONOVAN'S PIES.

BY GERTRUDE MORTON.

Rochester is a city of nurserymen, whose packing-yards are very busy in the spring. In addition to the hundreds of men employed in packing and shipping trees and shrubs, many boys from twelve to fourteen years old find work there for a time. They act as "runners"—that is, they bring the trees and bushes, that have been dug and placed in trenches, to the men, who make them up into bundles for the packers.

Early in April one spring Mr. Bradley's packing-yard was "all alive." The season had been a backward one, and now every man was doing his best to get some carloads ready for shipment. The proprietor himself, up to his ankles in mud, seemed trying to be everywhere at the same time. Just as he was telling a new man how to tie up a bundle properly in wet moss and burlap, he saw Jean L'Amoreux, oftener called Johnny Lammyrow, standing beside him.

"Hullo, John!" he said. "Why aren't you at work? Run over there and bring me one of those Baldwins."

Johnny obeyed. As he brought the tree, Mr. Bradley repeated: "What are you doing around this part of the yard, anyway?"

"Strikin'," replied Johnny.

"'Strikin'!' I suppose you mean pounding—nailing—nailing up the boxes. I thought you said you could talk good English?"

"I can sir, and—"

"Well, then, didn't you understand me when I told you that nailing up the boxes was not boys' work? Go over yonder with the rest of the boys and run out the small stock in that trench there. Come, hurry! No loafing here!"

Still the lad did not move. "I tell you I'm strikin', sir," he repeated, looking up a little defiantly.

Mr. Bradley gave the bundle to his assistant to finish and glanced around the yard. Fifteen or twenty boys were comporting themselves like the delinquent John—that is to say, they were doing nothing. The eye of the man of business took in the situation. Putting his hands in his pockets, he remarked quietly: "Striking, are you?"

"Yes sir." Johnny's face brightened at being understood.

"Good! Now what in the name of common sense are you striking with, or at, or for?"

"I'm strikin' with the boys, at you, for more pay," the literal John replied, slowly and with precision.

Mr. Bradley gave a loud chuckle. "You do understand English pretty well, after all, don't you? So you want more pay, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

What a good-natured man Mr. Bradley was! Striking was easy work, after all—much easier than running small stock. John felt relieved. He would be the conqueror now, in spite of the misgivings of the other boys when he had elaborated his plan to them.

"Well, then—here, you young rascals!" This to the rest of the boys. "Come here!"

The lads obeyed eagerly. They were anxious to know on what terms their employer would surrender to their leader.

"Now, you young scamps,"—Mr. Bradley's voice grew hard and his face lost its genial smile—"just you clear out of this packing-yard to double-quick time! Seventy-five cents a day is every cent you big boys are worth, and every cent you will get from me. Fifty cents is all you small fry will get. Now skip out of this yard in a hurry! Here, Smith," to one of his overseers, "go down town at once and get eighteen more boys. You know what we pay them. Get them here to begin work this afternoon. Better get twenty, to make up for lost time."

"Yes, sir," said Smith, hurrying off with a broad smile on his face. "Plenty more to be had for the asking. I'll have them here all right."

"But—" interrupted Johnny, finding it difficult to accept the new turn affairs had taken. Mr. Bradley turned sharply around.

"You boys still here? There's no but about it! If you are not all outside this yard in five minutes, I will know the reason why. Go!"

Johnny was so surprised that he did go, closely followed by his companions. The men in the yards who understood the affair hooted and jeered at them as they passed; and when Patsy Harrigan, in his haste, tripped over a stone and fell full length in a trench filled with muddy water, a mighty laugh that seemed to come from one gigantic throat rang out on the air.

"Say, Zhonny, does strikes always end like as dis?" asked little Hans Brimmer, as they stumbled across the wet ground.

"Oh, keep still, will you?" Johnny's good nature rarely forsook him. "The old man will come around. Boys ain't plenty this year."

"Nice leader you are!" growled Micky Donahue. "I ain't got a copper to me name. I'm awful hungry, too."

"I ain't got no money, neither," said Patsy, whose garments were well ventilated by holes. "Gave mine all to me mother this mornin' for the kids. What you strike for, anyway, John?"

"Johnny Lammyrow's alwers up to somethin' bad!" grumbled Jake Clukey. "My father'll lick me when I get home."

"Serve you right!" cried John, whose rare mind was capable of looking at a question from different points at the same time. "And stop your growlin'. Ain't we men, and do we ought to work for any boy's pay? I ain't a-goin' to. I earn my bread and butter by honest toil, like as my father does. Come, let's go over to Widow Donovan's 'n' see'f she won't give us somethin' t'eat. I'm hungry."

"Let's!" said Patsy, eagerly. "I ain't had nothin' since five o'clock this mornin'."

Mrs. Donovan lived in a little house on ground which took out one corner of the long, rectangular field owned by Mr. Bradley. Several times he had tried to buy the widow's property and complete the symmetry of his own; but the good woman refused to part with her land, even for much more than its equivalent in money. It was home; it was near the railway on which her son ran as fireman of an engine, and he signaled to her whenever he passed; she liked the bustle of the packing in the spring, and she intended to stay there. And what Widow Donovan intended to do, that she usually did.

As the lads approached, she was standing in the doorway, her arms folded across her breast, a picture of defiant leisure.

"Troth, and what are ye bhys wallopin' 'way here for at this toime of day?" she called out. "It's an hour forninst noon yet."

"We've struck, and we're hungry," Johnny explained, with commendable simplicity.

"Sthruck! And ye're hungry! Bedad, ye're likely to be hungrier, thin. An' do yez always sthrike when ye're hungry? Bad 'cess to you, Johnny Lammyrow, if this is your work!"

"We came —" began John, but the widow interrupted him.

"An' so ye've sthruck? On Misther Bradley, is it? Faix, I'm thinking he sthruck harder. And how do yez like sthrikin, Patsy Mannix?"

"You don't understand, Mrs. Donovan," Patsy replied, "and—"

"Don't understhand is it? Me? Bedad, I understand Misther Bradley, and a dacint gentleman he is. It's himself does be comin' here o' noons for one o' my turnovers and a glass of milk when he's short of time to go home to his wife — the purty young darlint that she is. Wan day he fetched her too. So I gave her a turnover and made her a cup o' tay. I biled it an' biled it so's to make it good an' sthrong, but it's wake tay she likes, says Misther Bradley, afther. But the turnover was to the tashte av her entirely. An' it's Misther Bradley you've sthruck, Johnny Lammyrow? Phwat's he been givin' yez?"

"Only seventy-five cents a day."

The widow unfolded her arms and held them up, palms in front with a gesture of wonder.

"Sivinty-foive cints a day! Faix, I wouldn't give fifty cints awake for the whole lot o' yez! Well, an' if Misther Bradley pays the loikes o' ye sivinty-foive cints a day, he pays ye sivinty cints too mooch—it's clane charity ye've been getting. G'out wid ye! I've no patience wid ye at all, at all."

"Well, Johnny got us into it," said Micky.

"Johnny, is it? Faix, blame yerselves that's blown 'round by ivery wind. It's a fool you are, Micky, I'm thinkin'."

"I ain't a fool," Micky glared.

"My father says ye are," broke in Hans, "and—"

"Shut your head, Hans—I'll have no more scholdin' here but meself. Well I'd look givin' bhys lave to be quarrelin' on me premises that I refused twelve hundhred dollars for. Come—I know what's the matther with ye—the whole lot. Ye're hungry."

"Ja!" ejaculated Hans, and "Oui!" cried Johnny; the other boys said the same in English.

"We ain't had anything to eat since mornin'," added Johnny. "Just a doughnut apiece, Mrs. Donovan, and go we will, straight off."

The widow stared hard at them. Refusal was on her lips, when missing the accustomed noise from the packing yard she looked and saw that the men had stopped work and were going for their dinner pails. She glanced at her clock in the little kitchen. It was noon.

"A hungry lot o' spalpeens," she murmured, "but Mr. Bradley's a foine man, an' it's herself that's a rale lady." Then aloud: "A-sthrikin', are ye, bhys? Well, I'll see 'f I can't conthrive for yez. Sit ye down on the door steps." Then she entered the house, leaving the boys open-mouthed with astonishment as well as hunger.

Returning she stood for a moment in the kitchen doorway. "How many of yez is there?" she asked. "One, three, sivin, tin, fourteen, eighteen! Begorra, there's enough of ye!"

"What do you s'pose she's goin' to do?" asked Patsy, filled with a great yearning.

"Doughnuts!" replied Johnny, with glistening eyes. "I told yer so!"

"Turnovers, mebbe," suggested Micky, "and—" but the rest of his sentence was lost in the shouts of delight that rent the air—shouts in French, in German, in English, for there in the doorway stood Widow Donovan, bearing aloft in her uplifted hands a great tray of pies.

"Here ye good-for-nothin's, eat!" she commanded. "There!" she gave Johnny a knife. "Cut 'em up, an' ate. The hunger's sore on yez—that's all that's matther wid yez. 'Sthrike!' I'll settle yer sthrike for yez!" and Johnny was left with the easy problem of dividing nine pies among eighteen boys.

"Nine pois wasted!" exclaimed Mrs. Donovan, as she saw the work of her hands disappear. "Nine mince poies—troth, they cost me money 'n' meat n' apple to make, to say nothin' o' me toime. But—" she stopped suddenly, her eyes opened wider, she put up her hand to shade her vision and looked again.

"Faith, and here comes Misther Bradley himself," she thought, "sthraight across—afther his milk 'n' turnover, I'm thinkin'. Bedad, I'll give him a piece o' poi, 'n' if they don't fix that sthrike pretty quick, me name ain't Biddy Donovan."

"Bhys," she called, "take your pois 'round back o' the house. There's company a-comin' to me, 'n' I don't want me dooryard litthered up wid the loikes av yez."

Those boys who could spare the time looked up in inquiry.

"Take ye pois 'round back o' the house, or yez can't have thim," the dame said. It was enough. The lads disappeared like magic, and the pies vanished with them. The widow waited until Mr. Bradley was near.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye, sor!"

"Ah, Mrs. Donovan," answered a pleasant voice. "Can you give me a glass of milk this noon? Bring it right out here on the steps. I'm in a great hurry."

Widow Donovan was a diplomatist. Beyond smiling she made no reply, but she quickly entered the house and as quickly returned, with a glass of rich, creamy milk, and a quarter of spicy-smelling mince pie. Mr. Bradley's tired look vanished.

"Mrs. Donovan, you have a positive genius for cooking," he said. "I must eat and not talk this noon, however. Those boys I had played me a sorry trick this morning. They struck—the silly fellows—and of course I sent them off the yard. But I had to let one of my men off to go down town for more, and he hasn't come back yet. We are losing considerable time," he added, looking at his watch.

"I know," said the widow, sympathetically. "An' you wantin' to get them carloads off to-morrow, Jim said. I'll tell ye what, Misther Bradley, them bhys was hungry, 'n' when the hunger's sore in a bhy he's always up t mischief."

Mr. Bradley laughed. "I dare say," he said, "but that does not mend matters any."

"Well now, sor; by your lave it does mind matthers. They came over here, 'n' I've been a-feedin' 'em up. They'd go back now as quiet as lambs."

Mr. Bradley looked up in surprise. "They have all scattered by this time," he replied.

"No, sor," the widow persisted, "they're back o' the house this blessed minute."

Mr. Bradley's face grew stern. "Mrs. Donovan, you are very kind, but I certainly shall not ask them to come back."

"But you'd like 'em better'n new ones, wouldn't ye, sor?"

"Ye-es, I suppose so, but it never would do for me—"

"Bhys!" she interrupted him. "Bhys, come here, I want yez!"

Before the astonished man could reply, the whole troop of lads came running around to the front of the house, still eating. The looked smiling and happy as they disposed of the last lingering crumbs. When they saw their old employer, some of them hung their heads. Not so Johnny. He smiled at Mr. Bradley with all the guilelessness of innocent youth.

"Bhys, ye've had yer bite," said the widow, "yez'll go sthraight back to the packin' yard now 'n' kape on wid yer work as long as Mr. Bradley wants yez."

There was no reply to this; but the boys looked sheepishly at one another—except Johnny, who still regarded his employer blandly.

"Are yez a-goin' to do it?" persisted the widow.

Johnny laughed outright. "Perhaps," he replied.

Mr. Bradley rose. "I don't want any 'perhaps' about it," he said. "If you do return, it will be on your old wages, and I shall dock the pay of every single one of you for this forenoon. Understand that. Now you may go or not—it is quite immaterial to me."

"We'll go," said Johnny, cheerfully.

Without more words, but with a wave of his hand to the widow as he left, he led his followers back whence they came with as much apparent satisfaction, and with an air as self-possessed, as though he had won in the strike. From that time, as long as they were needed in the yard, they all worked like beavers.

As soon as they were out of hearing, Mr. Bradley turned to the widow and laughed.

"Mrs. Donavan, you are a general!" he declared. "I have seen the great American Pie serve in many emergencies, but this is the first time I ever heard of it as a mediator between capital and labor!"

As he paid for his lunch and left the steps, Widow Donovan murmured to herself as she entered her house: "Och! but it's meself can twisht thim all on me finger—bhys and men, too—wid pois, the crathurs. Faix, I don't begrudge the price of thim pois, naither—Misther Bradley's a dacint man, and his wife knows a good turnover when she sees it."—Youth's Companion.

Choice Miscellany.

LITTLE THINGS.

Only a little thing—a word or two—no more;
But it pierced with a tiny sting, and left a true heart sore;
It hushed awhile the music that hearts alone can hear,
And dimmed the inward sunshine that else had been so clear.

Only a little thing—a word—a smile—so slight,
One could not tell the reason why it made the day so bright;
Why it brought the light of Heaven so close to the troubled heart,
And cleared the dusky shadows—like morning mists—apart.

Only a little thing—the breadth of a hair—so small—
That either eye nor ear could trace its silent fall,
Yet it turned sweet chords to discord, and jangled the noble score,
And not till it has been banished can the music breathe once more.

Only a little thing—a withering breath that blew
O'er the exquisite bloom of the flower, and dulled its tender hue—
Yet ne'er again shall it smile at the kiss of the morning sun,
For the soul of its beauty hath vanished, and its fragile life is done.

Only a little thing—yet from small beginnings flow
The wondrous ways of life, from whence a world might grow—
And in tiniest germs may lurk the poison-bearing breath
That may lay the hope of a nation low in the grasp of death.

Only a little thing—yet smallest things may grow
To mightiest future issues, that now we cannot know;
And, handling the little things with a soft and reverent touch,
We shall prove that the faithful in little is the faithful, too, in much!

—Agnes Machar, in Chicago Interior.

FROZEN FISH IN THE ARCTIC.

A Vast Shoal of Them Encountered Recently in Behring Sea.

Some recently returned salmon fishers, whalers and sealers from the Arctic tell of a strange thing—an occurrence without a parallel in the experience of those who sailed to the far north, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

A sea captain who was a passenger on the salmon schooner Glenn tells the story with much circumstance. The Glenn left the city in March last, bound for Behring sea, which was reached May 4. In the latter month there is usually a little drift ice, but seldom enough to interfere materially with the progress of the many whalers, sealers and other craft which make for the sea at that time of the year. This season, however, the sea was literally covered with drift ice, extending from the Alaskan peninsula clear across northward to the Yukon. The southwest winds usually blow off shore, and driving the ice further from the land leave a passage between ice and land. The Glenn intended to make Bristol bay and stood to the eastward, but was unable to reach it on account of the ice, and so had to put back toward the peninsula to await the delayed southeast winds.

It was while the Glenn and four others passed up toward Bristol bay that the phenomenon was encountered. The vessel had just emerged from Ounimak pass, about half way between Amoukhta island and Bristol bay, when a vast quantity of dead fish were encountered. They were in the water as far as the eye could see on each side of the vessel, and for sixty miles the Glenn traveled through the shoals of fish.

On examination they proved to be silver hake, a kind of codfish, but narrower and smaller, and having only two dorsal and one anal fin. They weighed between four and five pounds, and were perfectly fresh, the gills being still red. Some of the sailors were afraid to eat them, thinking they had perhaps been killed by some subterranean upheaval or, possibly, through the overflow from the volcano of Wenyalmnor, which was active last fall. Other sailors, less fastidious, did not hesitate to cut the flesh open, and then a peculiar condition was revealed. Although the fish were fresh and had not stiffened, the gills and intestines were found to be full of ice. This was not the case in one instance, but with every fish which was opened, and apparently accounted for their sudden subterranean upheaval.

The anomalous condition of the flesh was the subject of much talk and speculation. That the fish should be comparatively limber and that there should be ice within them seemed to indicate that a shoal of them had been suddenly overtaken and frozen to death, and on the thawing out of the ice the carcasses had been released, but had not risen in temperature sufficiently to thaw out the ice in their bodies. Those of the sailors who cooked the fish said that they tasted as good as ever, and that they were not tainted by sulphur, as they might have been in their death being due to a sudden subterranean upheaval.

The area of the frozen fish was not less than half a mile wide and sixty miles long. When the Glenn on its homeward-bound journey reached Ounimak pass again, August 29, every sign of the fish had disappeared. Many had doubtless been eaten by the gulls and other birds, and others had sunk in the warm water.

FETISH WORSHIP IS COMMON.

Educated and Refined People Often Believe in Charms and Talismans.

"Fetish worship is not confined to the ignorant as exclusively as most people imagine," said an Atlanta man recently to a Washington Star reporter. "For several years I have made more or less steady inquiry into the superstitions cherished by intelligent, cultured people, and you can scarcely believe how widespread is the belief in charms and talismans. At the Ponce de Leon in St. Augustine, last winter, I met a young woman from away up in the frozen north. She was one of those superior girls who go to the roots of things, and her learning was something wonderful. She invariably wore a queer-looking locket at her neck, and one day I asked her why she wore such an incongruous thing when dressed in evening costume. She coolly told me that it contained a charm that had preserved her from impending danger a number of times, and recited several hairbreadth escapes she had made. Upon my inquiring what the charm was she told me that it was an African mooka stone that her grandfather, who was a seafaring man, had brought home from one of his voyages, and that it had exerted a protecting influence on her mother's life, as it had on her own. That woman was one of the few really thoroughly educated women I have ever known, and yet she firmly believed in the supernatural properties of that pebble she wore in a locket around her neck. There are hundreds of men all over the country, college men, too, who would as soon leave their collars and cravats at home as to go out without a rabbit foot in their pockets, or who will not talk over a business proposition without touching their precious talismans. And, speaking of rabbits' feet, I have been credibly informed that the great Henry Irving once changed the bill from 'Hamlet' to 'The Bells' because the rabbit foot he has always used in making up for the part of the melancholy Dane was mislaid, and he felt a presentiment that something dreadful would happen to him if he used anything else to give the proper lines to his stage complexion. I'll bet there are a dozen otherwise sensible men in this hotel this minute who would wear their stockings inside out all day if they accidentally happened to get them on that way in the morning. The more I look into the interesting matter the more I discover to prove that superstition is as strong among the educated as it is among the ignorant."

HUMORS OF THE POOR.

Funny Sayings of Unfortunates in the Lower Walks of Life.

Country doctors are to be envied if all of them have experiences as amusing as those described in Cornhill Magazine. On one occasion the doctor found an old woman toiling to his door with a heavy load of potatoes. "Take 'em, doctor, take 'em," she said, magnanimously. "What saith the Scripture? Cast thy potatoes on the doctor, and thou shalt find them after many days—maybe about Christmas time," she added slyly, and, with obvious glee at this ingenious method of insurance against the privations of the winter, old Peggy hobbled off.

This same old lady, when on her deathbed said "she didn't expect to go to Heaven, but wherever she did go she'd put in a good word for the doctor."

Another woman lost her husband. The doctor found her tearful but not inconsolable. "Ah! poor Jim!" she said. "My good man! Eh! I'm very grateful to you, doctor, but it's a mercy the Lord took the case into 's own hands."

An old couple fell ill, of old age, together. The husband died, but the wife had more vitality. On the day following her husband's death she was better, and the doctor was congratulating himself on the success of his treatment. But the woman's point of view was different. She complained bitterly; for, as she forcibly pointed out: "Ef ee'd lat me alone, one funeral 'ud 'a' done for us two; an' look what it 'll cost now, berrying two of us separately!"

APPLAUDING AN ENEMY.

How the Parisians Recognized the Duke of Wellington.

Countess Brownlow, in her "Slight Reminiscences," tells a story of the duke of Wellington which is less commonly repeated than many connected with him. While he was still marquis of Wellington he went to Paris from Toulouse, where he had fought and won the last battle of the Peninsular war.

He went to the opera that first evening, and though he wore plain clothes and sat in the back of the box, he was almost immediately recognized by some one in the pit, who cried out, "Vellington!"

The name was taken up by others, and at last the entire pit rose, turned to the box and called, "Vive Vellington!"

Nor would the people be satisfied until he had stood up and bowed to them, when he was cheered and applauded again. At the end of the performance the passage from the box was found to be crowded with people. The ladies of the party drew back nervously, but the duke said: "Come along!" in his brusque way, and conducted them on. While they were still in the corridor a man in the crowd was heard to say to his companion:

"But why are you applauding so much? He has always beaten us!"

This was very true, and the question seemed a natural one; but the answer was charming:

"Yes, but he has always beaten us like a gentleman!"

OUR FIRST SEA BATTLE.

It Was with a British Ship and Resulted in a Victory for America.

The first battle in which a regularly commissioned American war vessel was engaged was fought 119 years ago today (November 29), says the New York Sun. It was the action between the Massachusetts state cruiser Lee and the British armed transport Nancy. In the war of the revolution some of the states fitted out cruisers at their own expense, and, though entirely distinct from the war vessels commissioned by the continental congress, they frequently performed service of great benefit to all the colonies. The Lee had a commission from Gen. Washington permitting her to cruise in the vicinity of Boston for the purpose of intercepting supplies for the British army. One of the greatest difficulties that confronted the American army at the outbreak of the revolution was the lack of arms, ammunition and clothing. With a view of securing these indespensable supplies Washington commissioned a number of cruisers and sent them out for the express purpose of capturing some of the many British transports filled with warlike stores that were expected to arrive on the American coast about that time. The Lee, commanded by John Manly, was the first to make one of these captures. November 29, 1775, she captured, after a brief struggle, the British transport Nancy and carried her into Cape Ann Roads. The Nancy was laden with just the supplies that the American army most needed at that time. In her cargo were 2,000 muskets and bayonets, besides 8,000 fuses, 31 tons of musket shot, 3,000 round shot for 12-pounders, a 13-inch mortar, two 6-pounders, several barrels of powder, and fifty carcasses, or great frames for combustibles, to set buildings on fire. For this valuable capture Manly received a captain's commission in the regular navy, and the new 32-ton frigate Hancock was placed under his command.

HISTORY MADE BY LUCK.

Many Notable Events Have Occurred Because of Trivial Happenings.

Dr. Lafferty, of New Orleans, recently delivered a lecture on "Lee's Lack of Luck," says the Times-Democrat. The doctor told how two English snobs, at a restaurant in Paris, by their sneers drove Murat out of service as a waiter and through this accident Murat became a marshal of France and king of Naples. Samples of lucky accidents were numerous in ancient and modern history and there were also many examples that went to show how many of the ancients believed in good luck or good fortune. Napoleon had lost Waterloo through the mere accident of bringing on an attack of sick headache through eating onion and lamb against the advice of his physician.

In 1856 a quarrel between Conkling and Blaine decided the presidency of the United States many years afterward, when Blaine ran against Cleveland.

Abraham Lincoln, after being a member of congress, desired to secure a clerkship in Washington, but he was defeated by Justin Butterfield. He was disappointed, but had he not been defeated he would have spent his life in obscurity instead of becoming president of the United States.

Oliver Cromwell was once on board a ship bound for America, but he was taken back by a constable, and the result was that he became one of the greatest men England ever knew.

Ulysses Grant would not have been a military man had it not been that his rival for a West Point cadetship had been found to have six toes on each foot instead of five.

The great silver mine, the "Silver King," was discovered by the lucky accident of a prospector throwing a piece of rock at a lazy mule.

HALF-BREED INDIANS.

New Light Upon the Progress of Racial Amalgamation.

The researches of the United States department of ethnology have shed a new light on the process of racial amalgamation which is going on in this and other lands. It appears that, contrary to the usual statement and the popular belief, the fertility of the half-breed Indians is not less than that of the pure red and white races, but even more, and hence there is no likelihood of the Indian race dying out. Another singular fact, which is often observed in the crossing of strains of inferior animals, is that the half-breeds are of taller stature than the pure Indians or the white French race from which they have chiefly sprung. Stature is not inherited in such a manner that the size of the hydrid or offspring is intermediate between the sizes of the parent stocks. There is a greater diversity of size in the mixed race than in the pure races; and it is further remarkable that the face of the half-blood tends to reproduce that of one or other of the parent stocks rather than an intermediate type. Moreover, the Indian type has a stronger influence on the offspring than the white, and half-bloods "take after" the red man most of all. Strange to say, Indian children are, as a rule, taller than half-breed children, who come to maturity more slowly. It is noted that in so far as intermediate types of face are produced, which happen comparatively seldom, they are of a uniform character.

SUN AND MOON.

A Couple of Interesting Folklore Stories Concerning Those Luminaries.

The most touching of all folklore stories may be found in Charles F. Lummis' "Pueblo Folklore." It is one of the many myths of the moon and beautifully conceived. The sun is the Allfather, the moon the Allmother, and both shine with equal light in the heavens. But the Trues, the superior divinities, find that man, the animals, the flowers, weary of a constant day. They agree to put out the Allfather's—or sun's—eyes. The Allmother—the moon—offers herself as a sacrifice. "Blind me," she says, "and leave my husband's eyes." The Trues say: "It is good, woman." They accept the sacrifice, and take away one of Allmother's eyes. Hence the moon is less brilliant than the sun. Then man finds rest at night, and the flowers sleep. In Mrs. Leiber Cohen's translation of Sacher Masoch's "Jewish Tales" there is a variant of the sun and moon story derived from the Talmud. Briefly told, the sun and moon are equally luminous. It is the moon who wants to be more brilliant than the sun. Diety is angered at her demand. Her light is lessened. "The moon grew pale. * * * Then God pitied her, and gave her the stars for companions."

The Men Were Curious.

It is related that the duchess of Westminster put into her guest chamber a curious Swiss clock to which was attached a printed notice: "Please do not touch!" When M. Joly, the Canadian liberal, visited her grace he ventured to inquire the reason for the prohibition. "You are the twentieth man who has asked that question," replied the lady, gleefully. "Women, you know, are supposed to be proverbially curious, and I put that placard on the clock to test the same weakness in men, and I am happy to say I find them not a whit less curious than women. I keep a list of all the gentlemen who have asked me the question you have just put, and there has been only one exception among all my guests who have occupied the room; that was Mr. Fawcett, the late postmaster general, and he, poor man, was blind."

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Horse Department.

Mr. Harry Livesay, the English expert called to New York to judge the Hackney classes at the Horse Show, takes back three American trotting bred mares which he will breed to his Hackney Stallion. The quality of the stock shown by our trotting horse breeders provoked great enthusiasm with the Englishmen present at that great exhibition.

It is estimated that there are in Nevada 200,000 head of wild horses. The last legislature passed a law permitting the killing of these wild stallions to prevent a further increase and the ranchers have been shooting and feeding to hogs. Many of these horses are descendants of thoroughbred or highly bred trotting stallions turned loose among the wild horses years ago to improve the stock. The increase is so great that steps are necessary to reduce and save the grazing ground for cattle.

High knee action, considered so essential to style and finish in English coach and light harness horses, is a natural action and not acquired, as some suppose, says an Eastern writer. It would be a very difficult task to teach a horse high knee action if there was no natural tendency to the gait. It is claimed that the action originated in Britian. It is known that high stepping was peculiar to the horses of Britian before the coming of Julius Cæsar. That was before the period of good roads, when wheeled vehicles had to be dragged at full speed over land covered with sedge and rank herbage; the horses had to lift their feet."—*Horsemen.*

If in the olden time high steppers were produced by driving over sedge and rank herbage, obliging them to lift high their feet, cannot the education of today result in the same accomplishment? There is much in the power of heredity but there is also much, and how much no one knows, in the power of education. To secure the one and perfect the other is necessary to-day to insure the horse wanted.

INFLUENCE OF BROOD MARES.

One of the peculiarly fascinating lines of study in this horse breeding problem is the influence of heredity. Not unfrequently do we see colts which resemble neither sire or dam, but some remote ancestor. Lately we have noticed a three-year-old by Col. West, dam by Robinson Dean, which in her every movement suggested Champion Black Hawk, a more remote factor in her blood lines. Theories may be advanced, but they are simply theories, and prove nothing in and of themselves save this, that for want of continuity in breeding, neither sire or dam being specially prepotent, the ability to control is to a great extent lost:

"To what extent the blood lines of the dam have an influence upon the foal is a question that is open for debate; it is a question that has been discussed at great length, and still remains one of the 'disputed territories' in horse science. One man, who is thoroughly well posted in the breeding problem, asseverates that breeding is all in all, that a good band of brood mares bred in the most fashionable lines would produce trotters, even though they were mated with draft stallions. This man is evidently an extremist. There is the other man, whom we must admit is clearly well informed and perhaps has studied the problem to a greater depth than his neighbor, and he is of the firm opinion that breeding in itself cuts but a limited figure so far as brood mares are concerned. To bolster up his theory he introduces quite an array of facts, gleaned from the Year-Book, showing that some of the greatest trotters in history were out of mares of untraced lineage. There is another man that dabbles in the breeding science and he is a stickler for disposition. A mare to be a great brood-mare must be of the highly-nervous disposition, the sort that do or die, the kind that is absolutely unsafe to put in harness, and when such mares are bred to a fairly representative stallion, the issue is bound to be a trotter of the first caliber, if we are to believe all that is said by the advocate of this line of breeding. There is no question but what each of the three students are in a measure correct, and if the happy medium between the remotest extremist could be attained, the result would be productive of much good, for it is conceded, we believe, by all, that the lunkhead mare, even though the pedigree be of the royal kind, has not that latent energy, that great nerve force, that seems to be a necessity in a successful campaigner; and not possessing it herself, it does not seem feasible to believe that she can impart the qualities she does not possess, and the dam furnishes the nourishment that makes the germ and the horse.

The influence exerted by mares through blood lines is a very captivating study, perhaps all the more so for the reason that definite deductions cannot be absolutely reached in every problem. It was not long ago that the writer visited one of the large, well arranged and thoroughly well equipped breeding farms of the East, and during our sojourn of a few hours, some twenty-five or thirty weanlings were introduced to the miniature track, many of them for the first time, and none had been in the kindergarten to exceed three or four times, hence the conduct of these babies attending the primer class was natural. They had not received a sufficient amount of education as yet to be otherwise than the natural foal of the field, and whenever one was brought in that showed a decided tendency to run, and its dam happened to be composed somewhat of thorough-blood, the disposition to run in the colt was attributed to the thorough-blood in its veins. This seemed to be perfectly natural, but we noticed that now and then a trotting-bred foal, one bred for three or four generations in the best trotting lines, would show a disposition to run when crowded, and not a word said as to the cause of this apparent inclination to change its gait. We make this remark, not that we are believers in thoroughbred blood in the trotter, but in a spirit of fairness, and as we watched the different colts in the kindergarten, and saw the one that was bred for three or four generations in trotting lines run at as slight a provocation as the one whose dam was half running bred, we wondered if it was fair and just that the thoroughbred should be singled out in so flagrant a manner, and in the other instance no cause be given for a misdemeanor of equal enormity. The writer is a firm believer in education, and the establishment that we have in our mind's eye at the present time is one of the most complete farms that we have visited. The kindergarten is just one-twelfth of a mile in circumference, and it occupies a great 'lobby,' with stables all around, thoroughly well lighted, and the track is thrown up to such a degree that it presents the best kind of footing for the little ones. In the centre of this great lobby, or dome, all under cover, is where the men stand with their long-lashed whips to control the little ones as they go around the ring, which is described by a railing about six feet inside the outer wall. Should they show a disposition to change from the trot to the run they are at once checked by the voice of the trainer, which, if not sufficient, he walks up to the railing and thrusts his whip in front of the little one's nose, and then it is started trotting again, and it is simply amazing to realize how rapidly the little ones of four and five months of age ascertain the demands made upon them by man, and conform to those demands with startling intelligence. There can be no doubt but that the disposition of the dam has very much to do with the disposition of the foal."

We have clipped at length, for the reason that the letter is suggestive to every thoughtful breeder. It becomes necessary to fix the value of the individual brood mare at as early a date as possible, and to do this the character, disposition and desire to "get there" on the part of her colts should be determined at the earliest possible moment. Study the brood mares.

THE MORGAN ROADSTER—WHAT HE DID.

When the doctor's gig, the minister's and lawyer's chaise and the farmer's wagon came into use, superseding horseback travel, it was found that Morgan horses could go faster and farther and oftener than any horses known in the land, and a ready and remunerative sale for them was found at Boston and the villages round about. Their fame spread; as early as A. D. 1818 a Morgan stallion was taken to Ontario, New York, and A. D. 1822 another was added. From the inbred descendants of these two came the mare that, bred to Henry Clay, produced George Wilkes.

The Morgans are small horses. Grant had not as many inches as Robert E. Lee, but he made him lay down the prize of battle. Corbett did not carry as much avoirdupois as John L. Sullivan, yet he put him to sleep in a battle with fists. If the liveryman of Massachusetts wanted to increase his stock, he went to the foot-hills of the Ascutknee mountain and got what he wanted, always the same enduring horse. If the Boston merchant wanted a span for his carriage, he sent to Zach Parker of Ludlow, Windsor county, and got two horses that could stand the cobblestone pavements for twenty years. The schedule time from Keene, N. H., to Boston, of the four and six-horse Concord stage coach with the twelve inside and six outside passengers, baggage for the lot strapped on the rack behind and the United States mail under the driver's seat, as driven by Hiram Hodgkins, Josiah Whitcomb, old Nicholas and Gardner Hall was ten miles per hour, including stoppages, and these Morgan roadster horses averaged less than 950 pounds. The stated load of Josiah Goodel, from Boston to Brattleboro, for his eight-horse teams, was a ton to a horse, beside the wagon; if necessitated, the load was made ten tons, when a yoke of oxen would be hired to help over Ashburnham sand and up the Fitz William hills. These strong Morgan team horses averaged less than 1050 pounds, and put in a quarter of a century of hard work, eating less than half a bushel of oats per day.

Courage! Strength! These Morgans had courage like to that of Jubal Early, and the strength to win of the quality possessed by Phil Sheridan. The Morgans had not extreme speed, but they had endurance that lasted day after day. They knew not the "bike nor the kite," but they went down and up with a sure step the stony, rough paths on their native hills. Their "Air Drinkers" blood, made positive by inbreeding, mingling with the blood of the Anglo-Arab, Messenger, and with that of the Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw, made extreme speed in the light harness horse in 1893. Witness Saladin, the brother of Stamboul and Ayres P., grandson of Clay Pilot, at Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 2.05¾, 2.03¼.

Home surroundings of horses, as with men, have an influence on succeeding generations. The home surroundings in Vermont of the parentage of Chief Justice Luther S. Dixon, Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter in Vermont, President James A. Garfield and Secretary Jeremiah M. Rusk, in Ohio, were not namby-pamby. So the hard work of the Morgan horses done on hill and mountain side strengthened their courage, broadened their bodies, hardened their bone and muscle, but it shortened their stride, and when the railroads came to New England, and the horses for long day and week drives with power to repeat the effort were no longer demanded, fashion called for taller, more toppy horses for the covered buggy and the barouche. About this time the county fair associations began to build round tracks on level grounds and for the pasttime of their patrons make horse races, and it was found that the shortened step of the Morgan made him unable to successfully compete in such contests of speed with the Messenger from Long Island and the Bashaw Clays from Central New York. In these same days came the Thurston horse to Western Vermont, who, mated with the granddaughters of Messenger and Justin Morgan, soon established a breed that claimed rivalry at the fairs and in the villages with the new Morgan family.—*George E. Bryant in The Horseman.*

COLIC CURE.

This is what John gives our horses when suffering with colic, and as yet it has never failed to soon relieve them. One-half pint sweet milk, one-half pint molasses, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon saleratus. Thoroughly mix, warm and give in a long necked bottle. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the horse is not relieved. C.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

The keeper was walking along by the elephant leading the kangaroo, and the elephant stopped blowing dust into the tiger's cage in order to address a few remarks to the kangaroo.

"Oh, I say!" he called to that marsupial, "what's that thing you've hitched onto yourself?"

The kangaroo looked at his tail a moment and then took a squint at the elephant's trunk. "That's all right," he chattered, "that's my trunk; I wear it there so I won't tread on it," and the royal Bengal tiger rolled over and howled.

Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says, "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made simular statements.

The artificial egg is hard to beat.

I have experienced great relief by taking Adamson's Botanic Balsam for asthma. I would also state, I can go up stairs and walk further than I have in some time without feeling weary as I have in the past.
"MRS. L. F. BELLS, 365 East Broadway, N. Y."

Stranger—Seems to me this street is a queer place for a hospital.

Native—Well, I don't know. Two trolley lines meet here.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Dr. Holmes' son, "Oliver Wendell, Jr.," until now, was wounded at Ball's Bluff. His father went to bring him home, and found him in a railroad car.

"How are you, boy?"

"How are you, dad?"

This was the greeting and reply. But the boy and dad both felt unutterable things.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

The theosophists tell us that the coming man will be 33 feet high. We doubt if he will be able to get an all wool suit for $10.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"Blykins doesn't seem like a very energetic fellow," said the charitable man, "but there is a good deal that he doesn't get credit for."

"Maybe there is," replied the gossip. "But his groceryman says not."

Hobbs (to friend at Stuffen's "quick lunch")—I say, Nobbs, how's business? Nobbs—Great. Never saw such a rush. No time to sleep, and way behind on meals. That was day before yesterday's lunch I just finished.

She Didn't Take with the Gentlemen.

She was refined, intelligent, and not bad looking, but somehow she never seemed to take with the gentlemen. They didn't like her listless ways; they said she hadn't any "snap" about her. Poor girl! she was suffering from functional irregularities, and it was actually impossible for her to take much interest in anything. But a change came. One day she heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She procured a bottle, and she had not taken half its contents when she felt like another woman. Now she is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and has suitors by the score. No woman need suffer from functional irregularities and weaknesses. The "Favorite Prescription" is a safe and certain cure for all the weaknesses to which women are peculiarly subject.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion and headache. One a dose.

Haggard Stranger—My principal difficulty, doctor, is that I am unable to sleep.

Famous Physician—Go and hear Rev. Dr. Seventhly preach.

Haggard Stranger—Alas, doctor, I am Rev. Dr. Seventhly.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Safe Blister.

GARDINER, ME.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—

Gentlemen:—In regard to Gombault's Caustic Balsam would say that I think it is the most reliable and safest blister I ever handled, it being perfectly safe for any inexperienced hand to use, and giving entire satisfaction in every case.

DR. C. E. PICKERING,
V. S. and Dentist.

Do You Believe It?

If you have a cough or any trouble with your throat or lungs, or even confirmed consumption or bronchitis, the timely use of Angiers' Petroleum Emulsion, the Food-Medicine, will cure or relieve. If you have tried other remedies and they have failed, do not give up; for many a case that was worse than yours has been relieved or cured by Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and it's pleasant to take. If you doubt it, try it.

Poultry Department.

CHAT WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Editor: I want to go in for eggs, and raise next year several hundred pullets. My hens are grades, mixed lots, but fairly good layers. Please advise me how to breed. SUBSCRIBER.

The first thing to do is to study the flock as it is, study the egg form and thus select the best layers. Doing this, there will be a good approach to uniformity of a given type in form, though the feathers may be of different color and shading. To these better layers, having this egg form, add pure bred males from stock known to be great egg producers for generations. More care is necessary in the purchase of males. Secure one for every twelve or fifteen hens. Generally speaking, we should say get the White Leghorns, as the hens on hand probably combine the blood of larger breeds. Pay more attention to number of eggs produced by the parent flock than to the spikes on the comb. Keep these males by themselves, in comfortable pens, where they cannot injure each other, until the breeding season opens—about the middle of February—then mate the flocks for business. In feeding the males give only muscle forming food, and check all tendency to fat making. We know of no better way to found an egg producing form upon a remunerative basis.

"*What do you mean by the egg type in hens?*"

To-day it is not necessary to define what is meant by a dairy cow or a beefy cow, the differences in form and temperament having been so clearly set forth that each is well fixed in the public mind. There must be a form in the hen best adapted to egg building and another where the fats will be most likely to form. With these general characteristics will go the temperament.

The question of breeds does not play the important part which formerly held, because men have stamped their own individuality on their flocks. Nevertheless, there will be a reversal in type unless one seeks constantly for improvement. The egg form, like the dairy form, is less compact, narrower, more wedge shaped, lighter in the breast, lighter also in the entire front half of the body, a slimmer, longer body. The flesh former should be more compact, broader, deeper, fuller, with a less per cent. of waste in dressing and a natural tendency to store up energy rather than give out. A careful study of form adapted to purpose will very soon fix the distinction between the two clearly in mind.

"*Why is green bone better than dry? We can buy the ground bone in the market, the green we must either pound or grind.*"

Very much of the bone offered for sale has without doubt been chemically treated, reducing its breeding value somewhat, but the chief objection lies in the fact that in drying out the water the nature of the cellular structure becomes changed, is not so easily digested, or so largely digestible, and therefore not so valuable. We made the practice for years of purchasing sheep's heads and pounding them, thus furnishing both bone and meat in the best possible form. Where this is not available the green bone and the bone mill are necessary adjuncts of a well proportioned poultry yard. With these, and a bag of Bowker's Animal Meal or Bradley's Meat Meal, and the clover, the poultryman will be well equipped for winter business.

"*What have you to say about sunflower seeds?*"

For years we grew these in quantity, finding them one of the best and cheapest articles of food for fattening chicks, and, fed in small quantities, good for laying hens. Every farmer should grow at least one hundred heads, cutting them just before the seeds rattle out, and hanging in the barn away from the mice. This is but one of many ways in which the cost of keep can be materially reduced.

"*What would you say to a Plymouth Rock and Brahma cross for me to make poultry? I want to grow chicks for our summer hotels to be marketed when they will dress three to three and one-half pounds.*"

The cross indicated would be a good one using the Brahma hens and a short bodied, blocky Plymouth Rock male. This cross would tend to reduce the gross weight of the Brahmas somewhat but insure a rapid growing, plump chicken ready for market at sixteen weeks and in good condition. While the Brahmas make good broilers at ten to twelve weeks. They from that time pay strict attention to growing a frame and will not fatten until five months or older.

"*Would you use pullets or yearling hens for breeding?*"

Hens, if I had what I wanted for stock, and with these I would mate cockerels. If obliged to select pullets should try and get older males. Especially will the difference be noticed in early hatching. If the hens and males have been kept from storing up fat their chicks will be more hardy, while the per cent. hatching will be greater. What must be sought for in the breeding stock is virile energy and this can come only by exercise and good health free from fat. It will pay every breeder to look carefully after his breeding pens from this time on.

POULTRY NOTES.

Each day, since the menfolks dug the potatoes and piled a heap of little and partially diseased ones in a corner of the hog house, to be fed out, I have boiled a kettleful for the hens.

One of the children fills the kettle before school, and when there is room on the cook stove—I have to watch my chance with our large family—I clap on the kettle, and when the potatoes are boiled soft, they are dumped into a wide trough in the hen house, enough meal poured over them to thicken the water in which they were boiled, and the mess crushed and stirred into a steaming pudding which the hens keenly appreciate, and show it by a well filled egg basket.

It's but little work for me, for John keeps a barrel of meal in the hen house, near the trough, and in it a thick mallet for crushing the potatoes.

For meal, I like best equal parts of wheat, corn and oats, coarsely ground. C. P.

EAT THEIR DOGS.

Uncleanly Habits of the Coreans—Hotels Like Pig-Sties.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to a Corean village is the surprising subpopulation of dogs, says Harper's Weekly. Every house seems to possess a pack of these spiritless curs, which are a gray variety of the Chinese chow-dog. They display a more than passing interest in a European traveler, and a free use of one's stick is necessary to keep them at bay. On investigation one discovers that they form the staple article of diet of the population. Unlike most Asiatic races, the Coreans are meat eaters, and these dogs, being always at hand, afford the necessary food with the minimum of exertion and expense. Another curious feature of the Corean diet is the total absence of tea, the most universal beverage of eastern Asia.

Frequently one sees a Corean foraging for the evening meal. The method is simple, though unpleasant. He is armed with a short pole, to the end of which is attached a noose. This he throws over the head of the nearest dog, and then proceeds to screw the pole round till the noose tightens, and slowly throttles the dog, who is meanwhile prevented from getting to close quarters with its butcher by thrusts of the pole.

This country is much infested by the great long-coated Mongolian tiger. This magnificent animal, though a considerable source of revenue on account of its valuable skin, is nevertheless much dreaded by the natives. So serious are the ravages committed by them that the king was forced to organize a regiment of "royal tiger hunters," and these constitute the corps d'elite of the Corean army.

Traveling in Corea can hardly be described as luxurious. The Corean is not lavish of home comforts for himself, and he certainly provides a minimum of the same for the traveling foreigner. The average Corean hotel compares unfavorably with a modern pigsty, and one has to sleep as best one can in the midst of surprising dirt, a colony of cattle and fowls, and other things which shall be nameless.

BIRDS AND LIGHTNING.

Instances in Which the Electric Shock Has Been Fatal.

The question has lately been asked in England whether birds are ever killed on the wing by lightning. Several observers have answered it in the affirmative by recalling instances in which they have actually seen birds thus killed. Doubt seems to have been entertained as to whether a bird on the wing is not protected from lightning by virtue of its being separated from contact with the earth.

But even the mere shock caused by the passage of a lightning stroke through the air near it might be sufficient to kill a bird without any actual electrical contact. How great such a shock is, in many cases, every one knows who can recall the crashing sound of a near-by thunderbolt.

Some observers assert that birds are peculiarly sensitive to the approach of a thunderstorm, and almost invariably seek early shelter from it, as if fully aware of the peril of remaining upon the wing when there is lightning in the air. But for this exhibition of caution the number of birds killed by lightning would probably be far greater than it is.

It would be interesting to know whether birds possess any instinctive knowledge of the danger of perching in tall, exposed trees in the open fields during a thunderstorm. A correspondent of Youth's Companion has the impression that they are in the habit of congregating in the forest undergrowth and in shrubbery on such occasions. This might be mainly due, however, to a desire to find shelter from the rain.

American and British Post Offices.

The United States has 69,085 post offices, while Great Britain has 20,016, yet the latter has 74,819 employes, to 101,085 for the former. The total receipts of the British postal service are $52,120,000, and $75,030,479 in the United States. The number of letters handled annually in Great Britain is 1,911,800,000 and 2,852,220,000 in this country. Great Britain makes a profit of $13,000,000 by its postal business because its service is confined to 121,000 square miles. Our 68,085 post offices are scattered over an area of 3,501,409 square miles, which results in a deficit this year of dull business of about $9,200,000, which is nearly double the deficit of the year ended June 30, 1893.

—Some would willingly sacrifice their lives for fame, and not a few would rather be known by their crimes than not known at all.—Sinclair

CARE IN INFANCY.

One of the Features of the Modern Coffee Trade of America.

Since the days of Solomon, the world has recognized that care at the beginning is the all essential in any project. The modern coffee trade, with its noted houses selling trade-marked goods, has recognized this and takes more care in the growing of the berry from which the delicious beverage is made.

FREE

This illustration represents a very attractive pocket pin cushion, which we will send free to any one. Address

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1894.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of FRANK PERCIVAL, late of China, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1894.*

ALBERT G. CLIFFORD, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of SAMUEL S. TIFFANY, late of Oakland, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account as Administrator of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1894.*

On petition for the appointment of W. W. NORCROSS of Readfield as Administrator on the estate of JOSHUA B. WINSLOW, late of Readfield, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 7*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of JUDITH ROBBINS, late of Vassalboro, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ABBIE M. MITCHELL.
Dec. 24, 1894. 9*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of PRENTISS M. ROBINSON, late of Litchfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Dec. 24, 1894. 9* J. W. STARBIRD.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1894.*

RANDALL TITCOMB, Administrator on the estate of SARAH C. HARDING, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 9*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1894.*

H. S. BALENTINE, Administrator on the estate of ISADORE A. BALENTINE, late of Fayette, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, etc., viz: Certain real estate situated in said Fayette:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court holden at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1894.*

JACOB S. GRAVES, Guardian of GEORGE W. COFREN, (represented by A. G. Whittier as Administrator) having presented his seventh account of Guardianship of said ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 7*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December, 1894.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of HELEN A. MORTON, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 7*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of AMOS WILDER, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
Dec. 10, 1894. HELEN T. WILDER. 7*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of PAULINA T. TRAFTON, late of Waterville, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Dec. 30th, 1894

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.15, A. M., 1.00 (Sundays only), 1.20 †11.00 P. M., via Brunswick and Augusta, and 1.15 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 8.20 A. M., 2.00 P. M. (Sundays only), 2.30 P. M. 12.20 A. M., (night); leave Bath, 7.15 A. M., 2.00 P. M., and †12.00 Midnight; leave Lewiston, (upper) 2.45 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.50 A. M., 1.40 and †11.20 P.M.; leave Gardiner, 9.15 A. M., 2.52 (Sundays only), 3.25 P. M., and †1.25 A. M.; leave Augusta, 9.33 A. M., 3.10 (Sundays only), 3.45 P. M., and †1.50 A. M. Leave Skowhegan 1.40 P. M.; leave Waterville, 2.45, 6.00, 7.15 and 10.20 A.M., 3.50 (Sundays only) and 4.30 P. M.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO Leave Bangor 6.00 A. M. and †7.15 P. M. leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry and Bar Harbor, 7.00 and 8.15 A. M., and 6.50 P. M.; for Bucksport 7.30 A. M., and 7.00 P. M.

A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. for Rangeley, and 8.30 A. M. and 1.15 P. M., for Lewiston and Farmington. Evening trains leave Portland at 5.10 P. M for Lewiston; 5.05 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft and Bucksport, and night trains run every night between Boston and Bangor and Bar Harbor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston, Bath, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter, Bar Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 9.00 P. M. daily; leave Houlton, 11.50 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. via C. P., 8.10 A.M. and 1.10 P.M. via B. & A.; leave St. Stephen, 8.00 A. M. and 9.50 P. M.; leave Vanceboro, †1.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 10.30 A. M. and 2.45 P.M.; leave Ellsworth, 11.50 A. M., 1.40 and 4.50 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 5.50 A. M., and 1.30 P.M.; leave Bangor †7.15 A. M., 1.40 and †8.00 P. M.; leave Dover and Foxcroft (via Dexter) 7.05 A.M. and 4.25 P. M.; leave Belfast, 7.20 A. M., 1.15 and 3.55 P. M.; leave Skowhegan, 8.35 A. M. and 1.40 P. M.; leave Waterville (via Winthrop) 9.25 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.; (via Augusta) 5.45 and †9.25, A.M., 2.25, 3.12 and 10.08 P.M.; leave Augusta, 6.30, 10.10 A. M., 3.10, 3.45 and 11.00 P.M.; leave Bath, 7.15 and 11.00 A.M., 4.05 P.M. and 12.00 (midnight); leave Brunswick, 7.40, †11.30 A. M., 4.30, 4.45 P.M., and †12.35 night; leave Farmington, 9.00 A. M., 2.30 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 7.10, 11.10 A. M., 4.25 P. M., leave Lewiston (lower) 6.50, 10.40 A.M., 5.20, †11.20 P. M.

The mid-day express train runs daily, leaving Sundays from Portland 1.00 P. M., Brunswick 2.00, Augusta 3.10, Waterville 3.50, arrive Bangor 5.30 P. M., and St. John 5.30 A. M., connecting for and from Lewiston and Bath, but not Rockland.

The morning train from Augusta, and forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

†Daily.

PAYSON TUCKER, Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r.
F. E. BOOTHBY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.
Dec. 28, 1894.

GOVERNOR CLEAVES' ADDRESS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

into existence, require different machinery for the purposes of their taxation."

Before any radical changes shall be made in our methods of valuation and taxation, it will be the duty of the Legislature to give the subject the most careful and exhaustive investigation, considering in advance the effect of any proposed laws. It has been the policy in the past, to pursue a course of legislation on this question that would promote and advance the agricultural, the industrial, the commercial and mechanical interests of the State. A policy that would invite capital to aid in the development of our great resources, and not repel it or drive it from us. Let thorough investigation, deliberation and conservatism, with a due regard for the best interests of the State, govern your efforts upon this topic.

The report of the State Board of Assessors calls to your attention the propriety of amending our laws relating to the taxation of several classes of property; of amending the law relating to taxation of collateral inheritances, and urges greater uniformity in assessors' books. The recommendations made by the State Board involve no radical legislation, and are in harmony with the wise policy heretofore pursued by the State.

Agriculture.

When we consider that there are sixty-five thousand farms in Maine, containing 6,552,578 acres, and of an estimated cash value of $102,557,615, producing farm products in 1893 of the value of more than twenty-two million dollars we can fully appreciate that this great interest should never have a secondary place in our efforts to advance the prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The State Board of Agriculture, organized and endowed for the purpose of holding farmers' institutes, has been unusually successful in its work, and its meetings have been more fully attended during the past two years, and greater interest has been manifested than ever before. We have two State Agricultural Societies, one State Pomological Society, and over fifty county and town agricultural societies paying out annually more than $73,000 in premiums. Throughout the state, organizations of the Grange are quickening the public mind, and inaugurating advanced and improved methods in agriculture, which will surely lead to a higher prosperity, and more productive results to the husbandman.

The Secretary of the State Board informs me that at no time since he became familiar with our agriculture, has it shown such unmistakable signs of progress as are now apparent. While during the past year many branches of business have been depressed, in agriculture it has been a year of more than usual productiveness.

A good market, easy of access by rail or convenient roads, is one of the important elements in the advancement of the farming interests of the State; and continued harmonious combination of effort on the part of our industrial, agricultural and other interests, will be beneficial to all.

The investment of capital in the development of our vast waterways, the erection of new mills and manufactories, the creation of new industries, opening up a wider field for the employment of labor, will create new homes, build up communities, and establish a permanent home market for the products of the farm. Diversified industry will encourage our agricultural progress and make us stronger, greater and more powerful as a State. All of these important interests, upon which the well being and prosperity of so many people depend, should have a full measure of attention at you hands.

The protection of the live stock of Maine against contagious disease is of great importance, and any neglect of this duty may entail upon the owners very large losses. The appropriation for this purpose for the past few years has been insufficient to meet the expenditures that were necessary to properly guard this interest and fully protect the public health. The sum appropriated having been exhausted in July last, the Governor and Council authorized the Commissioners to expend an additional sum of $1000 in carrying forward their necessary work, which amount has been paid from the treasury.

We are now appropriating large sums of money to protect our fish and game, and certainly we should not neglect to make an adequate appropriation for the protection of our herds and flocks.

Education.

Education is the great bulwark of defense stronger than standing armies and the most powerful navies. It directs public sentiment in the paths of peace, right and justice, is the foundation of pure and good government, and the enemy of wrong and oppression. The organic law of the State recognizes that a general diffusion of the advantages of education, is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people.

A State tax of one mill on a dollar is annually assessed for the support of our common schools. In addition to this, one-half of the savings bank tax is devoted to the same purpose, as well as the interest on the permanent school fund, making the aggregate amount appropriated by the State for common school purposes for the school year ending April 1, 1895. $541,599.14 There is deducted from this fund an appropriation of $27,200 for teachers' meetings, normal and training schools. The balance of $514,399.14 is distributed among the several cities towns and plantations by the State Treasurer, according to the number of scholars as the same shall appear from the official returns made to the Superintendent of Common Schools, for the preceding year. In 1894, two hundred and eighty-five towns and plantations received from the State a larger amount, in the form of school money, than their entire state tax; the cities and larger towns contributing to this fund.

The State has also expended during the past year, $97,640 for free high schools, academies industrial schools and other educational purposes. The entire expenditure for the school year, from State and municipal funds, for our common schools, were $1,5[illegible]; and from the same sources the sum of $257,2[illegible] has been expended for free high schools and other educational work, making a grand total for the year of $1,758,387. It is a proud record of devotion to our common schools, and they should be sustained and guarded by our people for the future honor and greatness of our State.

The valuable and interesting report of the State Superintendent of Schools will be presented to the Legislature.

The superior educational advantages of our colleges and other advanced institutions of learning, have received deserved recognition from all sections of our country. Our normal schools, academies and free high schools are aiding in our educational progress as a people, and theirs is a grand example of successful work.

In this connection it is my duty to call your attention to the demands for an additional school building at the State Normal School in Farmington, and I recommend an appropriation therefor. The attendance is constantly increasing, and the existing structure does not afford sufficient accommodations; unless remedied the efficiency of this State institution in its educational work will be impaired.

The dormitory of the State Normal School at Gorham, was destroyed by fire during the past year; and it will be your pleasure to give due consideration to the recommendation of the Trustees, relating thereto.

Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

For several years the State annually appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the education of the deaf, the dumb and the blind. In 1893, this appropriation was reduced to fifteen thousand dollars. In view of the increased number desiring the advantages of this special training, that sum will be inadequate to properly provide in the future for the free education of these unfortunate children.

A school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb was established in Portland in 1876, commencing with three pupils. At the present time fifty-five children are being educated at this excellent and progressive institution, under the supervision of the accomplished principal, Miss Taylor. Several scholars are attending the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, the oldest school for the deaf and dumb in the country. Great advancement has been made in the Portland school within the past few years, and the pupils are making admirable progress. Heretofore no opportunities were given them for mechanical and industrial training, but at the opening of the fall term such benefits were conferred. These beneficiaries of the State, gathered together as one family among our own people, excite the deepest interest; and I am confident you will not hesitate in providing means that will enable them to receive the training and instruction that will open up to them a new and brighter life.

A suitable home should be established, where these little helpless children, during their school years, may be constantly under the care and guidance of the teachers of the school. The cost of a building adapted to this purpose, would be comparatively light.

The State is educating twenty-one blind children at the Perkins Institute, South Boston, Massachusetts. Suitable provision must be made for their future welfare. I think an annual appropriation of $22,500 is necessary for the education and care of the deaf, dumb and blind. Any unexpended balance of the appropriation for this humane object, will be covered into the treasury.

The amount of funds received for school purposes is rapidly growing, having increased during the past five years from $411,319.13 to $541,599.14; and it will continue to enlarge in the future. The expenditure for the deaf, dumb and blind is purely for educational purposes, for the benefit of school children of our State. It seems just that the appropriation for their education should be a charge upon the school fund and paid from that source, and not be appropriated from sums received by taxation for general purposes. I believe every municipality in the State would cheerfully recognize the propriety and justice of such legislation, permitting these children to share in the general fund set apart for educational purposes.

Labor.

The cause of labor should always receive the the highest consideration at the hands of the legislative branch of the government. Ameliorating laws have been enacted in the past, and no effort should be spared in the future to conserve and promote this great cause. Friendly relations should be maintained between the employer and employed, a spirit of confidence and good will should be fostered, for industrial peace is the strongest promoter of the welfare of labor and the State.

We are being constantly warned that a great danger threatens our free institutions and the well being of the industrial workers of our country by the tide of immigration that is flooding our shores.

We welcome the industrious immigrant, who comes as a friend and not as an enemy of the Republic; who comes for the purpose of making a home and becoming a good, law abiding citizen, ready to uphold the Constitution and laws in times of peace and defend their majesty in time of war. We had a conspicuous illustration, from 1861 to 1865, of the loyalty and devotion to our flag of the adopted citizens of our country, and they were found in almost every regiment and brigade of the Union Army. A different class are now seeking our land from foreign countries. The civilized society of America should not tolerate the presence of anarchists and nihilists who come as the destroyers of our institutions, and who would substitute rioting, violence, lawlessness, bloodshed and anarchy for good government.

State Institutions.

I have visited the various institutions of the State and find them in good condition. The reports of the Trustees and Superintendents, of the Boards and Commissions established by the State, will be transmitted to you, and your attention is invited to the recommendations and suggestions contained in the same.

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is a part of our free educational system, and its claims upon the State should be recognized. The law of Congress, under which the College was endowed, provides that its leading object shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, and without excluding other scientific and classical studies. This institution offers an opportunity for a practical and advanced education, at a reasonable cost. The attendance during the past two years has steadily increased, and the number of new students in 1894, was more than double that of the preceding year.

A new course in electrical engineering has been established, enabling our young men to gain a systematic training in the use of electricity, which is destined in the future to bear an important part in the development and utilization of the immense water power of the State for manufacturing and other purposes.

Instruction in pharmacy has also been introduced, and two courses established. In addition to the full course in agriculture, shorter courses have been arranged to meet the convenience of those desiring instruction in this important branch, but who are unable to devote the time for a full course.

The General Government also requires that instruction in military science shall be given, and in October last an encampment was held by the students at Portland. They exhibited marked proficiency in drill, thorough discipline, and their gentlemanly bearing won the commendation of thousands of citizens who had an opportunity to observe them while in camp. This department is under the direct supervision of Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., who, in addition to his duties at the College, has rendered valuable service to the Maine National Guard.

Reform School.

Two thousand one hundred and two boys have been admitted to the Reform School since its establishment. The number in the school December first, 1894, was one hundred and forty. The State should not treat this as a penal institution alone, but as a branch of the educational work of our State. Many of the inmates are of tender years, whose young lives have never been blessed with the kind and refining influences of a happy home and a devoted mother and father. Many of them when arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, had no conception that they had committed any wrong or any crime against society. Here they are receiving a moral, intellectual and industrial training, which will fit them for useful employments and good citizenship. The superior advantages of the cottage system have been fully demonstrated; and the institution should receive a cordial support.

The Insane.

That there may be no misapprehension as to my views relative to making appropriate provision for the insane, you will allow reference to a former communication, addressed to the Legislature in 1893, upon this important subject, wherein it was stated: "The insane are entitled to the special care of the State. Their lot is the saddest that can befall humanity. To the great credit of our State, you have never reluctantly or stintingly bestowed your public favor upon this unfortunate class, and we should continue to make appropriate provision for their care. Many, with proper treatment, can be restored to their families, to society and activity in the business world. The incurable should have the kindest restraint consistent with public safety."

At the last session of the Legislature, two committees of that body, the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Insane Hospital, acting jointly as a special committee, had this subject under consideration and were practically unanimous in their decision that additional accommodations should be provided for the insane. Two reports were made to the Legislature by this committee; in the final report a majority recommended an appropriation of $150,000 to erect a new hospital at Bangor, and a minority recommended an appropriation of $120,000 to be expended in adding two new buildings to the hospital at Augusta.

Under a resolve of the last Legislature directing the Governor and Council and the Trustees of the Insane Hospital "To ascertain the exact number of idiotic and demented persons now in the hospital, and to report their condition, and to further examine into the expediency of constructing additional wings or buildings, and the cost of the same, for the accommodation of the above classes, on the grounds of the Maine Insane Hospital, in Augusta, and report to the next Legislature," Ex-Governor Frederick Robie, of Cumberland county, Honorable F. M. Simpson, of Penobscot county, and General R. B. Shepherd, of Somerset county, were appointed a committee to investigate, consider and report upon this subject.

The resolve, under which the committee acted, related solely to the present hospital, and the result of their inquiries will be submitted to you. The investigations have been exhaustive. While the report suggests "That two additional wings of the same style and character of these already constructed could be erected and connected thereto by corridor," or "That new buildings could be constructed on the grounds of the hospitals at Augusta, of sufficient capacity for the care of the present existing surplus at said Hospital," no opinion is expressed as to the advisability of adopting either of such methods, nor is any recommendation made; but the report of the committee leaves "The matter for the wise consideration of the Legislature, with the full belief that the best interests of the State will be conserved, and the large and ever increasing population of its insane will be humanely and benevolently provided for."

It is fully recognized that the present accommodations are inadequate, and the duty will devolve upon you to provide some measure of relief for the future. Controversies and disagreements as to the location where the insane of the State shall be provided for, should not result in withholding suitable and necessary provision for their care. Differences of opinion may naturally be entertained, discussions may arise, but I urge upon you the importance of reaching a harmonious and satisfactory decision.

The claims of the insane upon the State are such that you cannot regard the question entirely in an economic sense, but must consider what means will afford the best opportunities for the care and treatment of those upon whom this sad misfortune has fallen.

From the most impartial information I have been able to obtain, I believe the best interests of the insane would justify the erection of a new hospital. If upon full and thorough investigation you are in accord with this expression of belief, I recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made by the Legislature with this object in view, and that you appropriately provide for the beginning of the work of construction. The State owns a suitable site in Bangor, purchased some years since.

In dealing with a matter of legislation so important to those who cannot come here to present their cause, not only their welfare, but the interests of the State will be best subserved and promoted, by considering this subject entirely freed from and independent of, all other questions, as association with other measures may imperil the most deserving.

Criminal Insane.

Experience has fully justified the establishment, by the last Legislature, of a separate department at Thomaston, for the care of the criminal insane. No appropriation was made for the support of these patients for the years 1893 and 1894. The Warden of the prison has provided for their care, and it will be necessary for the Legislature to make provision for this expenditure, and for their future support

State Prison.

The condition of the State Prison will be fully shown by the reports of the officers having supervision of that institution.

Industrial School For Girls.

The bounty bestowed by the State upon the Industrial School for Girls, is for a worthy object. Its history affords numerous examples of the reclamation of young girls from unfortunate surroundings, who are now living useful and upright lives.

Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

The Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum on the first day of December, 1894, had forty eight children under its care. The institution merits the favor of the State.

Library.

On a former occasion attention was called to the great advantages that would be secured to the cause of education, by the establishment of a free public library in every town in the State There was some legislation at the last session in this direction; and several of the cities and towns have granted aid to library associations with the free use of the library to the inhabitants. During the past two years many new public libraries have been established, and there are now more than two hundred in the State.

The additions to the State Library, during the two years ending December first, 1894 were five thousand four hundred books and pamphlets. Many educational and public institutions are soliciting an exchange of publications, and the National government is supplying us with valuable works on special topics. The law department of the library has received large additions. The reports of the decisions of the highest courts of all the states with three exceptions, and the English Equity Reports, are now complete. Full reports of the decisions of the Circuit and District courts of the United States have been secured, and also the codes and statutes of many of the states.

Law Department.

The result of the prosecutions instituted in behalf of the State in the different counties for violation of our laws, and the condition of the civil business of the State under the charge of this important department, will be found in the report of the Attorney General.

Savings Banks.

The report of the State Bank Examiner shows a gratifying condition on the part of our savings banks, trust companies, loan and building associations. The entire resources of the fifty-one savings institutions on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1894, were $57,761,918.46. The increase of deposits during the past year was $1,239,914.38. The gain in number of depositers was seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

Labor Bureau.

An investigation of the summer resort business of the State was made by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics in 1893, by direction of the Legislature; and the results are most interesting and satisfactory. The report for 1894, has reference to our various industrial interests, and contains statistics and information of great value

Railroads.

The report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners will inform you of the superb condition of our railroad system.

Fish and Game.

The State has expended during the past ten years more than one hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars in the restoration, encouragement and protection of its fish and game. The time is approaching when more protective legislation must be enacted, and greater vigilance exercised, if this great public interest is to be properly cared for in the future. Numerous and well grounded complaints have come to me during the past year of the wanton slaughter of our large game and the illegal taking and destruction of food fish in our waters. The remedy will not be found in more stringent legislation, unless proper provision is made for its enforcement

The sea and shore fisheries of the State are an important industry, giving employment to more than fifteen thousand people. With necessary legal restrictions, constantly enforced they may be preserved for the future. It is claimed by many that the amount appropriated by the Legislature for the protection of this branch of our fishing interests, is disproportionate to the amount appropriated for the protection of our inland fisheries. Evidently the sum is inadequate to enforce, along our extended line of sea coast, the provisions of law guarding this industry. The entire subject of properly protecting our fisheries and game is worthy the earnest efforts of the Legislature.

Improved Highways.

Some well considered policy should be adopted for the improvement of our highways. Our excellent railroads furnish rapid and easy methods of transportation for passengers and freight, and improved carriage roads would afford additional facilities and further aid in the development of the State. There seems to be an earnest sentiment for some recognition by the Legislature of the growing demand for improved highways. It is a subject in which many people are taking a great interest. It is claimed that under a well regulated and uniform method of expending the money now appropriated, with the advance already made in road construction, our highways could largely be improved without any material increase of taxation. If the State is to inaugurate a permanent system of road improvement, the subject should have thorough and careful investigation by men of experience, in order that the wisest course may be determined upon; otherwise we may involve ourselves in a system of internal improvements more burdensome than the people would care to bear. The subject should receive your careful consideration.

Fire Insurance.

Our people are largely dependent upon foreign fire insurance companies to do their fire underwriting, and the average annual tax paid by these companies to the State amounts to sixteen thousand dollars. It appears by the last report issued by the Insurance Department of Maine, that the entire amount of risks written in the State for the year 1893 was $109,881,591, and more than ninety-eight per centum was written by foreign companies.

The Legislature has continued to pass laws upon this subject until our statutes have become a mass of seeming contradictions, difficult of interpretation or comprehension; rates to the people for fire insurance have continually increased, fire losses are multiplying, and during the past two years, fourteen fire insurance companies, representing a capital of more than five million dollars, have discontinued their business in Maine and withdrawn from the State. It is estimated that the annual fire waste to our State is two million dollars. This destruction of values is of serious consequence to the material interests of the State. Numerous measures have been adopted by several states, with good results, tending to reduce this vast and unnatural destruction of property, and securing to the assured cheaper rates and absolute indemnity for loss. The time has arrived when sufficient protection against fire cannot be obtained by our people, in sound insurance companies authorized to do business in our State.

The subject requires the careful attention and thought of the Legislature; and I call your consideration to the suggestions of the Insurance Commissioner, who has given the matter much investigation, and trust you will approach the questions involved with the greatest fairness, recognizing the importance to our people of sufficient and sound insurance at fair rates.

Shipping.

American ships for the American merchant marine, will aid our ship building industry, give encouragement to American ingenuity and skill, employment to our labor, and preserve our independence as a nation. We should neither be dependent upon foreign nations for our navy nor for the ships comprising our merchant marine. Maine has occupied a conspicuous position in the building of the American navy, and the first steel sailing ship built in America was launched the past year, from a Maine ship yard, bearing the proud motto of our State. It is confidently asserted by many of our leading ship builders and ship owners, that if our Government shall retain for this industry the protection accorded by our wise navigation laws, Maine in the near future will be producing as much iron and steel tonnage as she has heretofore of wood.

We may well view with alarm the proposed free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries, for it must be detrimental to our State, and to the shipping and business interests of its citizens.

An expression from the Legislature to the Congress of the United States upon a subject so vital to the State, will be appropriate.

In this connection allow me to call your attention to the method of taxation applicable to shipping. A comparison of the taxes levied by our State, with those levied by the leading maritime nations of the world and some of the states of the American Union upon this industry, will impress upon you the propriety of placing this great interest on an equality with similar property in other localities, and thus enable our ship owners to meet the competition which lower rates of taxation in those communities afford.

The National Guard.

I commend the National Guard for its excellence and efficiency. Recognizing the importance of placing the military organizations of the State on a more permanent basis, the Legislature of 1893, authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to revise and consolidate the laws relating to our military forces. The commission appointed consisted of General Selden Connor, General John Marshall Brown, General Samuel D. Leavitt, General Winfield S. Choate and Colonel Victor Brett; the result of their faithful and valuable services is embodied in the provisions of Chapter 266 of the Public Laws of 1893.

There has been practically a reorganization during the past two years, and the National Guard now consists of two regiments of infantry, of eleven companies each. The law contemplates that each regiment shall be composed of not less than twelve companies; but this desirable object could not be accomplished without exceeding the appropriation, which was not deemed advisable. A successful encampment was held at Augusta, in August last, highly creditable to the officers, the men and to the State.

Captain Charles B. Hall of the United States Army, was detailed by the Secretary of War, for duty in the State, and rendered three months' efficient service. In his report to the War Department, he gives deserved recognition of the great improvement in the National Guard during the past two years.

The military organization is composed of active and intelligent young men, devoted to the service, and is entitled to the support of the State.

I recommend that the regular appropriation for the support of this branch of the service be made equal to one-tenth of a mill on the valuation, instead of one-twelfth, as now provided. An increase in the appropriation for military purposes will be necessary if we are to maintain an efficient National Guard.

While we can rely upon the intelligence and sound judgment of the people of Maine to preserve good order and the public peace, yet, should any unfortunate conditions arise, demanding the services of armed troops, we should be prepared to act promptly and effectively. The National Guard of Maine can be relied upon in any emergency.

The able report of the Adjutant General, will give you complete information of the condition of this important organization.

The Veteran Soldiers.

During the years that have intervened since the close of the great conflict for the preservation of the Union, the soldiers of Maine who participated in that struggle, their widows and orphans, in their hour of need, have had the protecting care of the State. The people are still loyal to the assurances then given, and will continue to recognize the services rendered and the sacrifices made by those gallant men. The usual appropriation for this purpose for the past few years has been from sixty thousand to sixty-five thousand dollars annually. It is paid out through the municipal officers of the various cities and towns of the State, under the direction and supervision of the Governor and Council and the Pension Agent.

From my observation during the past two years in the disbursement of this sum, I doubt if any appropriation of an equal amount made by the Legislature, serves a more useful and deserving purpose. It relieves the homes of many of the unfortunate from want, and numerous households from suffering. Advancing age and bodily infirmities have caused an increased demand upon this fund for the past two years, and some urgent and meritorious calls could not be favorably answered. I therefore recommend an increase in the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for each of the years 1895 and 1896.

The State has declared that it will bear the necessary burial expenses of every destitute citizen of hers, who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, during the rebellion and was honorably discharged. The present statute requires the Legislature to appropriate the necessary money therefor. The sum now devoted to this purpose is insufficient, and I recommend an annual increase of one thousand dollars, in the appropriation.

Suffrage.

The right of suffrage, the right to have a voice in the affairs of the Government, is one of the highest privileges bestowed upon the citizen. The established method that existed in our State for generations, of permitting the expression of political preferences at the ballot box by an open ballot, was superseded by the Legislature of 1891, after a full discussion.

The tendency of popular government is in the direction of a higher and more advanced intelligence and greater individual responsibility in the exercise of this important right. We need not go beyond the limits of our own State to find a recognition of this principle. The people of Maine, by a constitutional amendment adopted in 1891, decreed, with certain limitations and exceptions, that "No person shall have the right to vote or be eligible to office under the Constitution of this State, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name."

It is conceded that many defective ballots were cast at the last election. This may be attributed in many instances to the change adopted in 1893, in the method of marking the ballot. A fixed and permanent system of voting seems to be desirable; constant changes in the mode of exercising that right, only tend to confusion and increase mistakes. If intelligent voters have been disfranchised for want of attention, it certainly would be an anomaly in legislation, to undertake to provide a remedy for such inattention, by legislative enactment. The people of the State should be given a fair opportunity to test the measure. There can never be a fair and satisfactory test, if the Legislature, succeeding every election, prescribes a different manner of marking the ballot, for that will only lead to additional confusion.

While it may be desirable to enlarge somewhat the authority of election officers in assisting the voter desiring information, and provide for a uniform interpretation of the law respecting the counting of the votes, I believe all radical changes should be avoided at the present session. The statute exists, and should have a fair trial under favorable circumstances. If it does not then prove satisfactory, the voters of the State will speedily find a remedy.

State Liquor Agency.

The State has for many years authorized the maintenance of a liquor agency "to furnish municipal officers of towns in this State, and duly authorized agents of other states, with pure, unadulterated, intoxicating liquors, to be kept and sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes." With the continued advance of the cause of temperance in our State, and under the influence of a strong public sentiment, aroused and strengthened by our various temperance and Christian organizations, the city and town agencies have been gradually reduced, and in 1894, in the four hundred and thirty-eight cities and towns in the State, only twenty-three agencies were in existence. It appears, however, from official returns, that during the past three years intoxicating liquors were sold through the State Commissioner to the established city and town agencies, amounting to $338,801.71.

The statute regulating this immense traffic seems to be inadequate in many respects. The law formerly required that the commissioner should have a place of business in Maine; but under existing statutes, it is only required that he "shall reside and have his place of residence in this state." Under the practical interpretation of the present statute, liquors may be shipped direct from other states to the city and town agencies, without ever going into the possession of the commissioner; and necessary tests by a competent assayer, to determine the purity of such liquors after they reach the State, are not obligatory.

The law compels the person assuming the duties of this position, to purchase of the retiring commissioner the entire stock of liquors on hand, yet the State does not retain the power to control the purchases or sales of such commissioner, or to limit the amount of stock to be carried.

It will be observed by a further examination of the statutes, that the State has carefully relieved itself from nearly all responsibility, except the authority to finally pass upon the numerous applications for liquor commissioner; a position to which an annual salary of only fifteen hundred dollars is attached, and requiring, as now regulated, an invested capital of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. It will also be seen that the State disclaims all liability upon any contract made or obligation created in connection with the business carried on, but still takes its profits on the sales made by its agent.

If the State is to continue the maintenance of a State agency, and authorize city and town agencies, more stringent legislation regulating the same should be enacted; we should recognize that these agencies are established solely to provide pure liquors, strictly for the purposes contemplated under the law sanctioning their creation. As now permitted, the State is a silent partner, sharing in the profits. If it is to authorize the source of supply in the future and receive its percentage on sales, it should assume direct supervision and control of all purchases, and of all sales to the city and town agencies. I recommend that either the State liquor agency be abolished, or that appropriate legislation be enacted in the direction indicated.

The municipal officers of cities and towns have the right, under existing law, to establish city and town agencies, and are now required to purchase their stock of liquors through the State agency. Under a former statute, the municipalities were authorized to supply such agencies independent of a State liquor agency. With the large number of these agencies then maintained throughout the State, the legal restrictions surrounding this method were not considered sufficiently rigid to prevent an abuse of the authority conferred upon cities and towns, and the Legislature abolished the system, and established the State agency. A report, subsequently made by a legislative committee upon this subject, indicates that the latter method did not then entirely "meet the approbation of the friends of law and good order."

Should you deem it advisable to discontinue the present method, and still continue to authorize city and town agencies, other questions will naturally arise. If it is impracticable for the state to assume the direct responsibility of supplying such agencies, then you may be called upon to consider, whether it will be judicious to confer independent authority upon the municipalities. Permit me to suggest, if legislation be contemplated in the latter direction, it should be guarded by the most inflexible legal restrictions; regulations should be established for proper tests as to the purity of the purchases, after their arrival in this State; the profits of the cities and towns should be limited to a sum not in excess of the actual cost of maintaining the agency; such agencies should be continually subject to inspection by a competent assayer, and absolute power should be conferred upon the courts to summarily close any agency, should it be found, upon investigation, that it was not being conducted strictly in accordance with the intention of the statute.

Whatever action you may deem it wise to take, it should be with a purpose to promote the cause of temperance in the State, and remedy existing conditions.

No reflection whatever is intended upon any one connected, either now or in the past, with the management of the State agency, or the various city and town agencies. My criticism refers solely to the law governing the same, and to that the remedy should be unhesitatingly and vigorously applied.

Special and Private Legislation.

The people have ordained by explicit constitutional provisions, that "the legislature shall, from time to time, provide as far as practicable, by general laws, for all matters usually appertaining to special or private legislation," and that "corporations shall be formed under general laws, and shall not be created by special acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and, however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State."

This requirement has by many legislative bodies, since its adoption, been practically disregarded. Our statutes are burdened with legislative enactments, clearly at variance with the intention and spirit of these plain provisions. While special and private legislation is not prohibited in absolute terms, the law-making power is commanded to make provision as far as practicable, by general laws, for matters of this character.

The constitutional provisions bearing upon this question are somewhat elastic, leaving much to the discretion and judgment of the Legislature. Its provisions are especially adapted to a State so vast in territory as our own, with so many interests requiring legislation, at times, to aid in development. Among the numerous matters that will come before you for consideration, you will find many that can be beneficially provided for by general and uniform laws. Other subjects will come before you where safer and better results can be reached, and more advantageous to communities and the people, by discreet special legislation applicable to the same, and where it would be unwise and injudicious for the Legislature to surrender, by general laws, its power of control.

At its last session the Legislature, appreciating the importance of limiting to some extent, the rapid growing tendency of special legislation, authorized the appointment of a board of three commissioners to take into consideration the subject of private and special legislation, to investigate and ascertain what subjects might properly be provided for by general laws, for which special legislation had heretofore been asked. Under the resolve, Honorable Leroy T. Carleton, of Winthrop, Honorable Fred H. Appleton, of Bangor, and Honorable William H. Fogler, of Rockland, were appointed. They have given the subject a patient and extended investigation, and the result will be placed before you. Their suggestions and recommendations deserve the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and you can, by general laws, relieve the legislative branch of the government of much private and special legislation, which will result in shortening the session, lightening your labors and reducing the public expenditures.

State Flower.

The National Garland, to be composed of flowers selected by the different states of the American Union, will appropriately represent, not only their independent sovereignties, but a great and free Republic. The selection of Maine's flower for this garland, under the direction of the Maine Floral Emblem Society, of which Miss Janet L. Dingley, of Auburn, is President, has been submitted to a popular vote, and a very deep interest is manifested in the choice. Later in the session the society will ask of you appropriate legislation, which you will cheerfully grant.

Columbian Exposition.

The report of the Board of World's Fair Managers, of the State's prominence in the World's Columbian Exposition, will be placed before you. Maine's exhibit was highly satisfactory, and the services of the entire Board, and of the Executive Commissioner, General Mattocks, are fully appreciated by the State. An unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to six thousand dollars, has been returned by the Treasurer of the board to the State.

Maine.

Notwithstanding the depressing influences that have surrounded many of our industrial enterprises and the interests of labor during the past two years, our State has steadily increased in population, in valuation of property and material wealth. Our enterprising people have constructed more than two hundred and eighteen miles of new railroad, penetrating and opening up in various sections of the State, a territory rich in natural resources, with fields as productive as any that can be found under Southern skies or on Western prairies.

We look with pride on the permanency of our great business interests, and Maine is destined in the future, to assume a more prominent place in the industrial and agricultural progress of the country.

We view with satisfaction the soundness and stability of our financial institutions; our national and savings banks, trust, loan and building associations, towering in strength and safety amid the storms of broken confidence, financial distrust and disaster, that have overtaken and submerged so many institutions of a similar character, in other sections of our country.

Maine's progress in the past, is her best encomium; her advantages for future development are everywhere recognized, and her people are appreciating that concentration of effort and capital will bring forth the grandest results. Employment of labor and production at home, should be the sentiment of our people; loyalty and devotion to Maine's interests, will enable us to reach the coveted goal of industrial achievements; the present is only the beginning of the great future that awaits her, and the harvest will certainly come. In our legislation we should look to the advancement and material welfare of the whole State. Every measure before you for consideration, whether applicable to one section of our State or another, will deserve impartial consideration and should rest upon its own intrinsic merits. Industrial development and growth, improvement and advance in any section of the State, will add to the great aggregate that makes up a prosperous Commonwealth.

Appropriations.

We enter upon our duties at a period when the people expect and have a right to require of us, the most cautious management and the most conservative legislation in the affairs of the State. This is not a time for excessive appropriations or for the enactment of experimental laws. The excellent financial condition of our State, and the unusually large amount in the treasury at the beginning of the new year, should not incite us to seek out new and unexplored avenues for the expenditure of the people's money.

All reasonable appropriations, looking to the present and future care of the insane, for the proper support of our beneficent, charitable and correctional institutions, for the great cause of education, for the aid and care of the unfortunate, for the relief of the old soldier and his dependants, and for other necessary public purposes, will meet with a hearty and approving response from our people, for they have always willingly and cheerfully responded to every necessary call.

The absolute power to appropriate money is with the Legislature. The authority is given you, and under the Constitution the responsibility rests where it should, with the Honorable Senators and Representatives. It is a responsible position, because you are to deal in making appropriations, with the revenues that come by taxation directly from your constituents, to the public treasury. It will be your duty, before the session closes, to fix the rate of taxation upon the farms and other real and personal property of the State, to meet in part the expenditures authorized by you. The entire matter is within your control, and the tax for State purposes must depend upon the appropriations here made. That you will exercise this important power with the utmost care, with prudence and discrimination, I have no doubt. If this shall be done, the State tax will be such as to command the approval of those who have honored you with these public trusts.

In assuming the responsible duties of the office to which I have been re-elected, allow me to express to the people and the press of Maine, irrespective of party, my appreciation of the cordial and generous support I have received from them, in the administration of the affairs of the State government. It will be my purpose in the future, to administer this great public trust for the promotion of the interests of the entire State. With harmonious relations, we enter upon the important work assigned us. We should guard against too much legislation; it is more dangerous than too little; and in all laws enacted, we should carefully protect the rights of every citizen of the State.

The party in control of the State government is responsible for all legislation, and for every expenditure of the public money. It will be held strictly accountable, and should it be unfaithful to the great trust with which it is charged, should it use its vast powers otherwise than for the public good, the people will not be slow in making known their disapproval.

In entering upon the discharge of our official duties, let us invoke the blessings of the Divine Power upon our State, her people and institutions; and may we serve her with a patriotic devotion to her great interests.

HENRY B. CLEAVES.

January 3, 1895.

ACCIDENTS.

An awful accident occurred at Bath, at the Centre street crossing, Tuesday morning, at 1.40 o'clock. The Pullman train struck a hack containing William Thompson, a nephew of Judge William L. Putnam, and the Misses Katherine Patten and Jennie Harvey. The hack was crushed, Miss Patten killed, Thompson badly cut, (with injuries that may prove falal,) and Miss Harvey slightly injured. Miss Patten was a popular society belle, 18 years old, the daughter of Geo. M. Patten.

The good old, reliable *Eastport Sentinel* has reached its seventy-seventh volume, having outlived many attempts at rivalry, and is as fresh and blooming as in youth.

A LIFE SAVER.

What it Means to be a Surfman—Hardship and Injury His Chief Reward.

From the Woonsocket (R. I.) Reporter.

One midwinter night, in a blinding snow storm, Captain Arthur L. Nickerson, in command of the gallant little schooner Allen Green, ran out from Vineyard Sound before the northeast gale and made for the open sea. The storm was at its height when the wind shifted so suddenly that before the skipper realized his situation his ears caught the sound of the breakers booming on Point Judith's treacherous shore.

Fifteen minutes after the Allen Green struck, Captain Herbert M. Knowles' crew of hardy life savers had begun the work of rescue. Captain Nickerson, when brought ashore, was in a pitiable condition. As he later stated in his official report of the disaster (see Government Report) made to Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service, "I suffered much from cramps and pains caused by the bruises I received before I went ashore, having been at the wheel *fifteen hours continuously.*"

The life savers wrapped the brave young sailor in warm blankets and gave him Pain-Killer freely. The famous old remedy accomplished an immediate relief, and Captain Nickerson slept as peacefully as a child that night and awoke next morning in a condition to face another tempest, if necessary. He feels that the prompt use of Pain-Killer after his fearful experience rescued him from unutterable suffering and even saved his life.

Brave Captain Knowles is now assistant superintendent of the life saving district He says the life savers all use Pain-Killer, and consider it the best and most reliable "all-around" remedy they can have by them.

Captains Asa Church, of Point Judith station; Albert Church, of Narragansett Pier; Davis at Watch Hill; Saunders at Quonochontaug—and their gallant crews, endorse Captain Knowles in his unstinted praise of Pain-Killer as an invaluable remedy for emergencies encountered in daily life.